

OPEC Says It Plans Oil Price Based on 'True Market Value'

VIENNA, Oct. 23 (UPI)—Representatives of the world's major oil-exporting nations, responding to worldwide demands for fairer petroleum prices, met today to draft a new system of pricing crude oil.

"They say our prices are unrealistic; well, now we are doing something about it. The new system will determine the true market value of oil," an official of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries said.

OPEC's 12 members, who produce 85 per cent of world oil exports, have quadrupled petroleum prices in the last year. They have been accused by oil-consuming nations of overpricing their product and weakening the world economy.

Under the new system, crude-oil prices could go either up or down depending on factors by which the prices were determined, OPEC officials said.

These factors would include the market forces of supply and demand, the cost of competing energy alternatives, such as nuclear fuel, and inflation, they said.

The new system would also limit oil-company profits, the officials said.

The traditional method of fixing crude-oil prices by negotiations between oil companies and producer states collapsed last October. The companies rejected OPEC proposals for linking oil prices, like other products, to supply and demand.

Since then, OPEC members have unilaterally raised the price of crude oil from \$3 to \$9.74 a barrel.

OPEC officials said the increase was partly politically motivated and resulted from oil-company efforts to maintain artificially low prices. But they said political conditions now existed for the adoption of a market-motivated system.

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U.S. Said to Have Threatened Intervention in Sinai Fighting

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 (AP).—The United States threatened to send airborne troops into the Sinai peninsula during the 1973 Arab-Israeli war if the Soviet Union intervened militarily in the conflict, Prof. Hans Morgenthau said yesterday.

The assertion, made to a group of reporters specializing in foreign affairs, was immediately and flatly denied by high State Department officials.

Prof. Morgenthau is a highly regarded political scientist in close touch with Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, although the two are at odds on many policy issues.

Prof. Morgenthau said the United States "answered" a Soviet threat to send troops to enforce an Israeli-Egyptian ceasefire unilaterally "by saying we

would send two divisions of paratroopers to the Sinai."

When asked his source for this statement, Prof. Morgenthau said he could not give the name, but he said it was an "absolutely reliable" report. He hinted that Mr. Kissinger was his source, saying the only source higher is "God."

The Russians backed down in the face of the American threat, Prof. Morgenthau said.

The officials who denied the report said the United States did not have two airborne divisions at the time, although they acknowledged that the 33d Airborne Division was alerted, as were most of the rest of the American military.

When told of the denials, Prof. Morgenthau said in a telephone interview, "I stand by my statement."

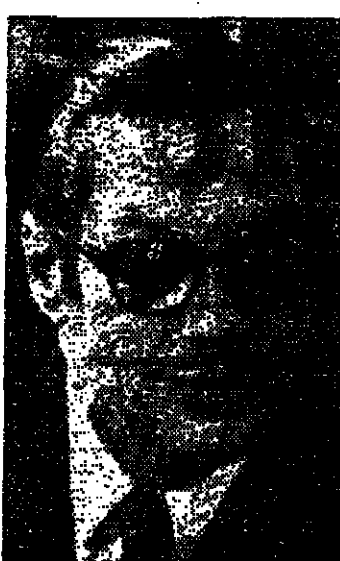
"I could have been misled," he said, as to the number of divisions involved, "but there is no doubt a highly reliable source told me that."

Marchais Is Assailed In Yugoslav Press

BEUGRADE, Oct. 23 (Reuters).—French Communist party leader Georges Marchais came under attack in the Yugoslav press yesterday over his recent criticism of the workers' self-management system in Yugoslavia.

The semi-official national daily, Borba, and the leading Belgrade daily, Politika, republished an article from the Yugoslav Communist party's journal, Komunist, which said Mr. Marchais's remarks amounted to interference in the party's internal affairs.

Mr. Marchais was quoted as saying the workers' self-management system led to anarchy.



William Simon AP.

Top Republican Economist Says U.S. Is in a Recession

(Continued from Page 1)

Federal Reserve Board chairman Arthur Burns, have said that they think the present downturn will finally be judged a recession.

The President, however, said at his news conference two weeks ago, "I do not think the United States is in a recession." Commerce Secretary Frederick Danenberg said the same last week in announcing that total economic output had declined for the third quarter in a row and was 4 per cent below its level nine months ago. The economy, he insisted, is not going through a recession, but a "dip."

Mr. McCracken, now a University of Michigan professor, would not answer when asked by reporters at a breakfast meeting whether persons in the administration share his outlook for next year.

His view that the economy will start bouncing back next summer, he said, is based partly on the likelihood that business inventories will be low by then and that businesses will start trying to build them up.

He said that he did not think "the level of economic activity" would be significantly different next year even if none of the

President's economic proposals were enacted. But he said, the plan will help in several lesser ways. He cited as one example the increased aid to the unemployed that Mr. Ford proposed.

He also said that even though inflation may be subsiding, it will help to cut back government spending as the President has proposed. The less the government spends, he said, the less it will have to borrow and the less upward pressure it will put on interest rates in the months ahead. "That's also why Congress ought to enact Mr. Ford's proposed surtax for next year," he said.

Mr. McCracken stuck by his assertion that inflation is subsiding even though the Labor Department reported yesterday that consumer prices rose another 1.3 per cent last month. He said that consumer prices are the last to reflect a weakening in demand and that further back in the economy, "there's no question but what pressures" are declining now.

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Kissinger To Start Talks With Russia

Arrives in Moscow With 'Concrete Ideas'

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. Brezhnev already is visiting the United States next as part of the regular year change of visits launched by Richard Nixon on his trip to the Soviet Union in 1972.

The "mini-summit" was idea of Mr. Brezhnev. American officials have said, and it is acceptable to Mr. Ford.

Strategic Arms Talks

A strong possibility is that Mr. Kissinger finds the leaders agreeable to an apt on accelerating the strategic talks, a statement can be that can be released in connection with a Ford-Brezhnev next month.

In addition to the arms which is the most important subject on the agenda, Kissinger plans to probe in detail Mr. Brezhnev's views on détente, and to at some length the complex issues of the Middle East.

The Americans believe Soviet Union wants to recoup the Geneva conference of Middle East because of a lack of a diplomatic role, the conference would be endless bickering.

Mr. Kissinger will try to persuade Mr. Brezhnev, at a summit to get try to obtain American's support for a peace process, which calls for Egyptian talks soon if the Arab summit this week in Morocco.

The atmosphere for the here has been good, and married only by the refusal to grant one of the men traveling with Mr. Kissinger, Talbot of Times may a visa to enter the country. Talbot departed at Cooper's airport, but Kissinger failed to get him to Mr. Kissinger said he "regretted" the Soviet decision, and other newsmen protested it.

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Bonn Minister Sees an Oil War Possible

(Continued from Page 1)

rich oil producers, cannot solve the balance-of-payments and inflation problems facing many consumer nations, he said.

The system could bring "intolerable results" after a few years. A dialogue with oil producers is needed to convince them that the "catastrophic results" of further price rises can only harm them by ruining their debtors and so losing their money.

Asked to what extent the Arabs realize the dangers inherent in destroying the fabric of the Western industrial world, Mr. Apel said: "I think they are starting to learn it. What interest could they have in just giving loans to Western countries where, when these countries are ruined, they won't get a cent?"

"I am not so sure that we can bring oil prices down but I am at least optimistic about keeping the prices where they are now," he added.

Mr. Apel was asked whether there is a danger that investment by oil-producing countries could cause Western industrial nations to lose control over their businesses and industries.

He replied: "For my part, for my country... we are interested that they invest in our country. Then they will be interested that this industrial society will survive... For example, America invested in our country on a large scale and it did not create a problem for us."

Pipeline Link Fire Kills Nine in Kuwait

KUWAIT, Oct. 23 (AP).—Fire broke out in a major pipeline link at the Kuwait Oil Co.'s installations near the Iraqi border yesterday, killing nine persons and injuring several, police reported. The dead included an American and a British oil expert. Their identities were not immediately available.

Pipes from several oil wells pour into a wider pipeline at the installations in Umm el-Aish, 50 miles north of Kuwait city. The larger pipeline then carries the crude oil to the Ahmadi terminal, south of the city.

The cause of the fire was not immediately known. It was reported under control three hours after it started.

2 Tourists Stabbed In Paris, Man Held

PARIS, Oct. 23 (Reuters).—Three tourists from Australia, the United States and Belgium—were attacked together early today in the Montparnasse area of Paris and two of them were stabbed, police reported.

One of the victims, William Ryan, 30, from Sydney, was in a very serious condition, they said. Police arrested one of three men believed responsible for the attack. It was the first serious criminal incident involving tourists in Paris in several years, they said.

Large Hole in Ground Opens Up in Kansas

HUTCHINSON, Kan., Oct. 23 (AP).—The walls of a large hole in the ground crumbled a little more during the night, but it appears the cavity is about finished growing.

The hole, on the property of the Cargill salt plant, is filled with water within 20 feet of the surface, but estimates are that it could be several hundred feet deep. It is believed to have been caused by the collapse far underground of an uncharted salt well dug around the turn of the century.

Chirac to Visit Iran

PARIS, Oct. 23 (Reuters).—French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac will visit Iran Dec. 20 to 24, officials said today.

2 Protestants Shot in N. Ireland

BELFAST, Oct. 23 (UPI).—A gunman wounded two Protestant workers in the yard of a Belfast trucking firm today in what the police said appeared to be another sectarian attack.

One workman was wounded in the jaw and another in the legs when a car drove into the trucking yard in the Protestant Donaghy Road area and a man with a submachine gun opened fire.

Meanwhile the police said several men would be charged in connection with the capture of two trucks carrying arms and ammunition for the IRA during the night in Belfast.

At the same time an army spokesman said a 21-year-old lieutenant died today from wounds he received in a Londonderry sniping attack three weeks ago.

Trudeau Reports Conciliation But No Accord With France

(Continued from Page 1)

ly in 1971, when the Nixon administration suspended dollar convertibility and applied a 10-per-cent import surtax that seriously affected Canadian exports.

"Canada is trying to create a counterweight to the strength of the United States," Mr. Trudeau said today. Asked how Washington felt about this, he said: "I think President Ford understands we want to be more economically diversified. President Nixon certainly did." He said that the goal was to become "less vulnerable than before."

Much of the attention here during Mr. Trudeau's talks both with President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and Prime Minister Jacques Chirac centered on energy, particularly the French interest in acquiring enriched uranium from Canada. France, which enriches its own uranium for military needs, has been dependent on the United States as a source of this material for its nuclear-energy plants.

Mr. Trudeau said that a study group was at work on the subject of uranium exchanges and that its report would be ready in a few months. He said the agreement would be worked out by commercial interests, and that the Canadian government would step in only to assure that Canadian laws on foreign investment and nonproliferation of nuclear material for military uses are respected.

Canada, a signatory of the 1968 nuclear nonproliferation treaty, was seriously embarrassed last May when India, which had been receiving Canadian nuclear materials and information, set off a nuclear blast. The Canadians regarded the explosion as a violation of Canadian-Indian agreements.

"The French are well aware of our rather precise rules on the proliferation of fissionable material," Mr. Trudeau said today. "If they want to take our fissionable matter, it will be with certain safeguards."

The key to the success of Mr. Trudeau's trip to Paris and Brussels is likely to be whether he succeeds in establishing a trade agreement with the EEC. Canada has been urging such an accord, but so far, it has not been supported either by France or Britain, which prefer traditional bilateral approaches to such agreements.

The Canadians feel that, without an agreement, Canada eventually could be squeezed by future multilateral economic and trade accords, which would not take into account Canadian interests. Mr. Trudeau described what he wanted as "contractual accords, not preferential." He said it was a question of whether the "EEO really exists." If it does, he said, "it shouldn't surprise anyone that Canada wants relations with it."

The EEC Council of Ministers still is divided on the subject. Most EEC bilateral agreements are with developing countries, not rich industrial ones.

Protest in Madrid

MADRID, Oct. 23 (Reuters).—Students boycotted evening classes at Madrid University last night to protest the detention of 35 students earlier in the evening, sources said today.

Chess Match Adjourned

MOSCOW, Oct. 23 (Reuters).—Soviet chess grandmasters Viktor Korchnoi and Anatoly Karpov tonight adjourned play until tomorrow on the 46th move of the 15th game in their match here.

Synod Worries On New Test

(Continued from Page 1)

to those who suffer violent their rights."

It attacks abortion, euthanasia, war, the arms race, racial disparities of power, wealth, political oppression, racism. The document of solidarity with next United Nations Food Conference and also for religious freedom, the church "offers" to all who have penitence, and sympathy.

One of those who won the text—which went to seven drafts—said the word was not used "in a local, canonical sense," therefore did not revoke munitions, e.g. of Comm or of Martin Luther.

The document originates separate initiatives by John Cardinal Krol, Archbishop of Philadelphia, and Paul Cardinal Arnz, Archbishop of San Paulo. Cardinal Krol's statement dealing with the conference, and Cardinal Arnz wanted to stress social liberation.

Other bishops contributed the document, which was principally by the Most Rev. James A. Hickey, Bishop of Boston; Robert J. Cassidy, Bishop of New York; the Rev. Bryan Hehir, American theologian, and Bill Shaw, lay spokesman of U.S. Catholic Conference.

Baring Secrets Laid To 14 Turkish Editors

ISTANBUL, Oct. 23 (AP).—Fourteen editors of 10 newspapers and two major agencies were indicted today for allegedly publishing state secrets during Turkey's military ouster of Cyprus.

The indictment said the were accused of "providing information" should have been kept secret for the security and internal political prestige of the state.

S. Africa Protest Ex

PIETERSBURG, South Africa, Oct. 23 (AP).—About 1,000 anti-apartheid demonstrators at the all-African city of the North at night loop called off a weekend yesterday. They were protesting government ban on a rally in Durban in support of the Mozambique Liberation and the arrest of three

Safety Belts in Spain

MADRID, Oct. 23 (Reuters).—Drivers and front-seat passengers will have to use safety belts in six months the government today.

9 Convenient Holiday Inns in Benelux.
BELGIUM: Brugge, Brussels, Liège, Tournai, Ghent.
LUXEMBOURG, NETHERLANDS: Leiden, Eindhoven, Utrecht. Over 50 European Holiday Inns in all.

For free, fast reservations through our Holiday® Reservation System call your local Holiday Inn. Holiday Inn Reservation Office, or your travel agent.
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Holiday Inn. The most accommodating people in the world.

Dean's Testimony

A Gets Into Argument
Lawyer for Haldeman

OTON, Oct. 23 (AP).—Judge John Sirica, who presided over the Watergate trial, today ordered the testimony of Dean, attorney for Haldeman, accused Judge being "palpably un-

reliable." "Now, you know, you know me for years. I am interested in getting it as you are."

Dean, the former chief of staff, is with conspiracy to hide the Watergate cover-up. John Mitchell, Robert Kennedy, and other members of the White House staff, Dean said, Judge Sirica ordered the testimony of Dean to be excluded from the trial.

Dean said he would not vouch for the reliability of witnesses. He said he was not a lawyer, and he was not a witness. He said he was not a participant in the Watergate cover-up.

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Grazing horse photographed against a fall sunset at Elmore in upstate New York.

Big Congress Margin, Peace Threat Linked

Ford Cautions on Democratic Landslide

By John Herbers

CLEVELAND, Oct. 23 (NYT).—President Ford charged yesterday that if the Democrats gained a wide margin in Congress in the Nov. 5 elections, the chances for a bipartisan foreign policy would be threatened and "peace could be in jeopardy."

Mr. Ford made the statement in a political speech in Oklahoma City as it became apparent from the statements of Republicans themselves—that his efforts to help faltering Republican candidates by his visits around the nation were not effective.

In city after city he visited Saturday and yesterday, Republican leaders have been unable to get the enthusiasm and support they hoped for the President's visits, which are designed to raise money and get out Republican campaign workers.

Clarence Warner, the Oklahoma Republican chairman, said the attendance at a \$500-a-plate fund-raising breakfast in Oklahoma City was a disappointment. He sold 57 tickets, but several of the tables paid for were empty.

Mr. Warner cited a litany of reasons for the poor support and attendance for Mr. Ford's speech, including Mr. Ford's pardon of former President Richard Nixon, his proposal for an income-tax surcharge, and declining prices for cattle.

The public attendance at five Ford rallies has also been disappointing to Republican leaders in some areas.

When Mr. Ford spoke in Oklahoma City, he said:

"I am concerned that if we get a Congress that is veto-proof or a Congress that has the wrong philosophy, both domestically and internationally, the possibility for the next two years, when our country faces the challenges in the Middle East, the challenges in the Caribbean, the challenges in Latin America, the challenges in the Pacific—as we try to work to broaden détente, as we try to continue the normalization of relations with the People's Republic of China, as we, in the White House, and those in the Congress who understand bipartisanship and who believe that partisanship should end at the water's edge—if we get the wrong kind of Congress, peace could be in jeopardy."

"Wrong Kind?"

Earlier in the speech, when he warned against dangers to the two-party system posed by the possibility of heavy Republican losses next month, Mr. Ford expressed concern about the election of "additional extremists in the Democratic party."

Later, as the President flew to Cleveland for another fund-raising event, Ronald Nessen, the Ohio Republican chairman, said:

"We are concerned that if we get a Congress that is veto-proof or a Congress that has the wrong philosophy, both domestically and internationally, the possibility for the next two years, when our country faces the challenges in the Middle East, the challenges in the Caribbean, the challenges in Latin America, the challenges in the Pacific—as we try to work to broaden détente, as we try to continue the normalization of relations with the People's Republic of China, as we, in the White House, and those in the Congress who understand bipartisanship and who believe that partisanship should end at the water's edge—if we get the wrong kind of Congress, peace could be in jeopardy."

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Secret Report of Energy Unit

Study Says U.S. Must Depend on Oil Imports

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 (WP).—The Federal Energy Administration believes that the United States can never again be free of dependence on foreign oil, because no good substitutes are immediately available.

Basically, the FEA has concluded in a still-secret report that coal cannot substitute for oil because it is too difficult to mine and burn. It said that atomic power is only a substitute for coal, not oil. It also concluded that synthetic fuels, solar energy and geothermal power cannot provide short-term relief from the chronic U.S. oil deficit because they are at least 10 years away from having even the smallest effect.

The lack of an oil substitute, the FEA suggested, means that the United States must continue to import oil because America does not have enough oil of its own to fuel the economy for any length of time.

Temporary Relief

Even the oil produced by all-out drilling in the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans and the Gulf of Alaska would free the nation from a need for imports for only a few years, the agency said.

These were the principal conclusions reached by the FEA in its long-awaited blueprint for Project Independence, a program aimed at achieving U.S. self-sufficiency in energy.

The FEA laid out no definitive energy policy for President Ford to follow, but it did outline the options he can pursue in the next decade. It sketched out a series of choices in two categories, one at which oil sells for \$11 a barrel (its present price) and another where rising world production and worldwide conservation bring it down to \$7 a barrel.

The project was not to determine how to reach zero imports or a "blueprint" for action, the FEA said in the report. "Rather than evaluate hundreds of alternative actions, the study contrasts the strategic options we have."

The FEA said that a strategy to free the United States from imports could be devised, but that such a strategy would have too many adverse effects. For instance, the FEA suggested that oil could be drilled from deep within the ground in the United States but that its price would be higher than foreign oil. This would mean ever greater U.S. inflation, a drop in the gross national product and rising unemployment.

The FEA also suggested that

gasoline rationing was undesirable. "A strategy that drastically reduces consumption of gasoline, even if generally acceptable," the FEA said, "might lead to extraordinary unemployment in Michigan," where the automobile industry is concentrated.

The blueprint urged an increase in oil exploration in Alaska, where it said most of America's undiscovered oil lies. The FEA said Alaska could provide almost six million barrels of oil a day economically if the world price stayed at \$11 a barrel. Even at \$7 a barrel, Alaska would produce 4.6 million barrels of oil a day.

The alternative is continued reliance on foreign oil, the consequences of which the FEA found none too pleasant. The study said that the six-month Arab embargo forced the United States to reduce oil consumption by 14 per cent, caused a \$10-billion to \$20-billion drop in the gross national product and cost 500,000 jobs.

The FEA said that at \$11 a barrel for oil one-year embargo would cost the economy \$50 billion. Should oil be priced at \$7 a barrel, another embargo would cost a staggering \$12 billion simply because the United States would have been importing so much more.

The FEA urged that the United States consider an emergency

storage program, under which enough steel tanks and storage caverns are constructed to keep at least a six months supply of oil. This would cost as much as \$15 billion, but the FEA estimated what it called "economic vulnerability" without storage at \$99 billion.

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Congressional Hearings

Rockefeller Defers Answers
Further Media Questions

By Linda Charlton

NOTON, Oct. 23 (NYT).—President-designate Nelson Rockefeller today deflected further questions by members of the two congressional committees charged with hearing on his

Rockefeller's statement said he was taking this action because he has become physically unable to do the research and the information required by the press while stilling the requests from

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U.S. Denies It Got
Office for Nixon

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 (AP).—The General Services Administration said today that an office building it acquired in Laguna Niguel, Calif., was "never contemplated to be a presidential library for former President Nixon."

The building, about 10 miles from Mr. Nixon's San Clemente residence, was acquired last Feb. 15 from Rockwell International Corp. in exchange for California property belonging to the Air Force.

GSA administrator Arthur Sampson was asked about reports that the one-million-square-foot building was to be used for Mr. Nixon's benefit. "The Laguna Niguel facility was acquired because it was and is in the very best interest of the federal government to obtain a building at a reasonable cost to meet present and future space needs in the southern California region," Mr. Sampson said.

UN Panel Approves Bid on Chilean Probe

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Oct. 23 (UPI).—The UN General Assembly's Human Rights Committee voted, 83 to 9, with 21 abstentions, to investigate reports of human-rights violations in Chile. The United States was among the nations that abstained.

The committee resolution, approved yesterday, now goes to the assembly floor for final action.

Jailed Banker Gets
14 Years in Rhodesia

SALISBURY, Oct. 23 (Reuters).—British-born Kenneth McIntosh, 35, was sentenced to 14 years in prison and an \$87,500 fine here yesterday on charges relating to the revelation of Rhodesia's methods of breaking United Nations trade sanctions.

Mr. McIntosh, a former Salisbury bank official, had been found guilty Friday of contravening the Official Secrets Act and on 113 charges under exchange-control regulations. The sentence is to run concurrently with a five-year jail term imposed on him in April for economic espionage.

U.S. School Bus Hit
By Train, 7 Killed

ROCKMART, Ga., Oct. 23 (AP).—A work train backed into a school bus at a railroad crossing today, killing at least seven children, authorities reported.

Police said 78 children, between 10 and 15 years old, were aboard the bus. Sixty-eight were injured, some seriously.

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U.S. Magazine Admits Error—For First Time

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 (UPI)—The National Geographic, for the first time in its 86-year history, yesterday admitted it erred in a story.

In the magazine's November issue, editor Gilbert Grosvenor said an article that appeared in the April issue about Damascus "failed to reflect the true situation" of Syrian Jews.

The article stated that the Jews of Damascus were relatively free from persecution and oppression. Mr. Grosvenor said the magazine had "difficulty" in obtaining reliable, nonpartisan information. "Many of our Jewish members sharply criticized us for not delving in greater detail the harsh conditions under which that small [Syrian Jewish] community has been forced to exist since 1948," he said. Mr. Grosvenor admitted: "We erred."

Schmidt Labels Germans' Wealth 'Almost Indecent'

BONN, Oct. 23 (UPI)—Chancellor Helmut Schmidt yesterday told West German voters they are almost indecently prosperous. He also ridiculed forecasts predicting that there will be a million unemployed in West Germany this winter.

Touring Hesse and Bavaria in advance of Sunday's legislative elections in those two states, Mr. Schmidt, a Social Democrat, told voters that his and the preceding government have piled up a reserve of 10 billion marks (\$3.8 billion).

If the export boom slackens because Germany's neighbors no longer can afford to buy this country's products, "then we will go to the central bank's basement in Frankfurt and take out three, four or five billion marks and use them to create orders right here at home," Mr. Schmidt said.

"We have it so good that we ought almost to be ashamed," the Chancellor said. "Others already point their fingers at us. The way we have piled up gold, foreign exchange reserves, is almost indecent," he added.

Concern over unemployment increased Monday when five independent economic research institutes issued a unanimous report predicting a million unemployed this winter. That would be between 4 and 5 per cent of the labor force, twice as many jobless as last winter and the largest number of unemployed in 15 years.

When asked whether he agrees there is cause for concern, Mr. Schmidt replied: "Nonsense."

Reduction Is Virtually Sure

Mediterranean or Pacific Cut In U.S. Carrier Fleet Studied

By Michael Getler

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 (WP)—The U.S. Navy, faced with a virtually certain reduction in its aircraft carrier fleet in the next few years, is studying plans to reduce its long-established two-carrier task force in the Mediterranean or its three-carrier force in the Western Pacific.

The United States has maintained at least that many carriers in those areas for almost 30 years. But senior naval officers say that as the planned carrier level declines from the 15 in service to 12 by 1977-78, "we simply won't be able to do the same things, we're going to have to modify our pattern of operations."

For the moment, there are no firm decisions about how to adjust to the lower carrier levels. There could be considerable controversy within the administration and among NATO allies if there is a decision to alter the full-time deployment of two carriers to the Sixth Fleet in the Mediterranean.

Because the Sixth Fleet is so symbolic of U.S. presence in the Middle East, some senior State Department officials at the White House are known to oppose any reduction in it.

But the Navy and Pentagon view it as "something that has got to go," and plans are being studied that would give the Navy more flexibility in the event of a carrier cutback. These plans include pulling one of the two carriers out of the Mediterranean this winter.

Postal Walkout In Paris Spreads Through France

PARIS, Oct. 23 (AP)—A strike by postal workers cut off almost all mail service in Paris today and spread quickly to provincial centers.

The strike started in sorting centers yesterday, sharply reducing mail deliveries. Today, mail distributors and many others in the Postal and Telecommunications system stayed off the job. More than 90 per cent of the employees in several Paris sorting centers failed to show up.

During the night, 19 postal planes failed to make their usual trips to provincial cities because there was no mail to carry.

The strikers are asking for better working conditions, a bonus of 200 francs (about \$40) payable immediately and a minimum salary of \$300 a month.

Quake in West Pacific

UPPSALA, Sweden, Oct. 23 (UPI)—The Uppsala Seismological Institute today registered a fairly strong earthquake located in the area of the Solomon Islands in the Western Pacific, an institute spokesman said.

for a few months each year and either sending it elsewhere or bringing it back to the United States for more frequent maintenance.

The Navy also sees some advantage in having its carrier deployments "more random and therefore less predictable" by potential enemies.

The Navy feels that under normal peacetime conditions it can keep roughly a third of its ships deployed overseas.

But it says that events such as the Vietnam war and the Arab-Israeli war of last year caused special deployment that played havoc with maintenance work on the big carriers.

"Huge Backlog"

"There is just a huge backlog of work to be done on the carriers," a senior admiral said.

As a result, for the first time in a long while, the Navy last month was reduced to only one carrier in the Mediterranean because the Saratoga was late getting out of the shipyard. The Navy says that overhauls on the carriers now take a year rather than nine months, a each.

Navy officers say that in periods of crisis, it deploys 50 to 60 per cent of its ships overseas, and in war the figure would rise to 80 per cent. But to go beyond one-third in peacetime, the admiral says, plays havoc with morale and Navy family life.

Thus, as the Navy drops to a planned 13 carriers in 1976 and to 12 in 1977, sticking to the one-third formula would mean four carriers overseas—one short of the current situation. Normally, another one-third of the ships is in the Atlantic or Pacific fleets, closer to U.S. shores, and the remaining one-third is undergoing overhaul or maintenance.

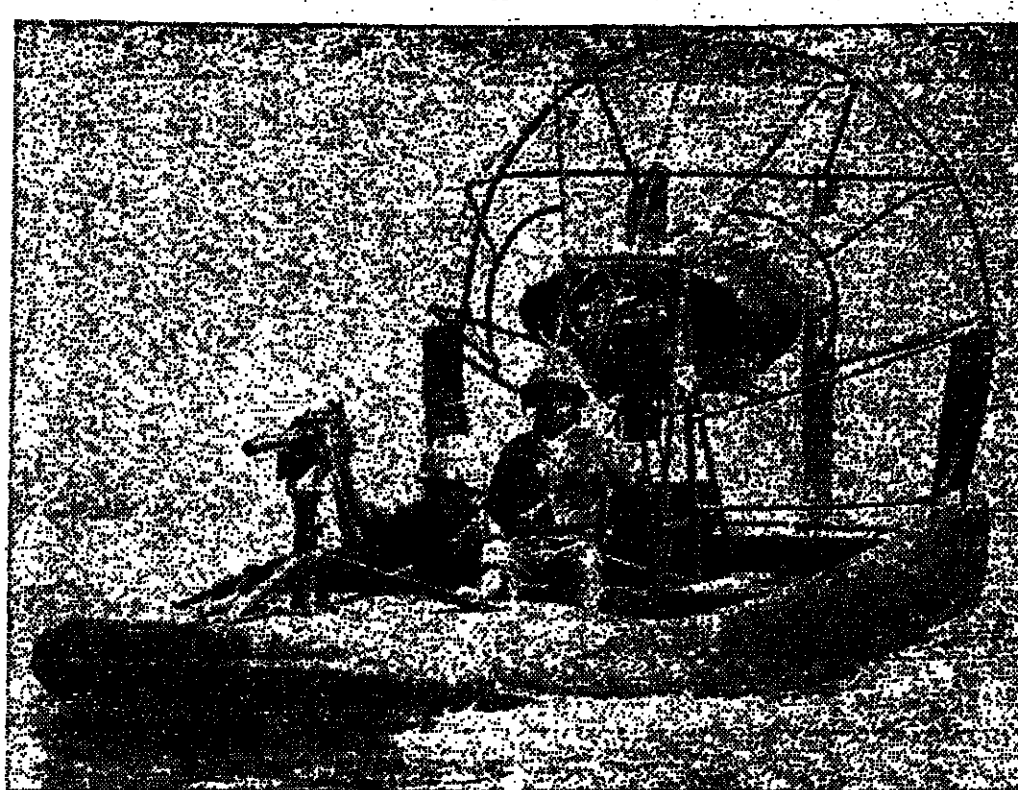
Indian Ocean Policy

The problem is further complicated by a decision last year to send carrier task forces into the Indian Ocean much more frequently. These ships, thus far, have come from the Seventh Fleet in the Western Pacific. If the administration is going to hold to its Indian Ocean policy, it might increase the possibility that eventual carrier reductions would come from the Sixth Fleet.

The 13 ships that will remain represent a modern and extremely powerful force.

Once the 1943-vintage Hancock and the 1950-vintage Oriskany are retired, and the new nuclear-powered Nimitz and Eisenhower join the fleet, the Navy, in 1977, will have a 12-carrier fleet composed of three 90,000-ton nuclear-powered ships, eight vessels of the 80,000-ton conventionally powered Forrestal supercarrier class, and one ship of the older, smaller Midway class.

In terms of offensive striking power, the U.S. carrier fleet is superior to the Soviet Union's.



THE AIRBOAT—A fast maneuverable craft with hardly any draft that Cambodian government forces have recently put into service for river patrols. The boat utilizes an aircraft engine and propeller for power and carries a light machine-gun.

87% Accuracy in U.S. Experiments

Simple, Reliable Cancer Test Is Reported

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 23 (AP)—Medical College of Virginia scientists have discovered a simple test that they say appears to be 87-per-cent accurate in detecting cancer.

A report on the findings will be given this week by one of the college's scientists, Dr. Giovanni Costa, at the International Cancer Congress in Florence.

In the test as now administered, a patient swallows a capsule of fat containing radioactive carbon-14, and 30 hours later exhales into a bag-like device. Then the amount of radioactive carbon dioxide in the exhaled air is measured.

Amounts of radioactive carbon dioxide above certain levels seem to indicate the presence of a tumor in the body, Dr. Costa said.

Experimental Stage

The college said the test stemmed from laboratory studies on animals and humans during the last 2 1/2 years and is still in the experimental stage. The work is supported in part by the National Institutes of Health in Bethesda, Md.

If the research progresses steadily, we may have a useful system in two years, Dr. Costa said. He said confirmation of the accuracy of the test will await refinement and corroborative studies by other researchers.

Dr. Costa said about 180 persons have been tested in four categories of about 40 persons each—healthy volunteers, people with known cancer of various

types, patients with diseases other than cancer, and patients with disorders not diagnosed at the time the tests were given.

"Tiny" Tumors

Dr. Costa said the tests on several patients with unknown illnesses indicated cancer, which subsequent examinations confirmed. Some of the tumors found by the test "were very tiny," he said.

In patients known to have

cancer, he said, the test proved to be about 80-per-cent accurate. Overall, 87 per cent of those for whom the test results were positive turned out to have tumors, the doctor said.

Dr. Costa said the test, as developed at the college, seems to work for "all tumors at all stages" that researchers have studied thus far.

Dr. Costa has been studying the effects of tumors on the breakdown of fats in the body for more than a decade. It has long been observed, he said, that cancer reduces the stores of fat of a person with a tumor.

Breakdown of Fats

But, he said, "we don't know at the moment" how tumors may speed up the metabolism or break down fats.

But however cancer affects fat and metabolism is reflected by the test devised by the college's researchers, Dr. Costa said.

The program will lessen German dependence on oil as a prime source of energy from 55 per cent to 44 per cent by 1985, Economics Minister Hans Friedrich said.

West Germany will rely more heavily on its locally mined anthracite and lignite coal reserves, while at the same time developing other nonpetroleum sources of energy. The government announced it will launch exploration for natural gas and (\$11 million) fund over the next four years to drill for oil.

Germany Revises Energy Priorities

BONN, Oct. 23 (UPI)—The government today revised the country's energy program to reduce West Germany's dependence on oil imports.

The cabinet passed a comprehensive program cutting planned fuel consumption by 6 per cent.

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But Others Cite His Adroitness

Many Say Thieu Is Nearing End of Power After 9 Years

By James M. Markham

SAIGON, Oct. 23 (NYT)—Nguyen Van Thieu, who has led South Vietnam for nine years, has suddenly found himself embattled on the political front as never before.

An emerging opposition coalition—stimulated by dissatisfaction with the military situation and economic problems—has begun to call for President Thieu's resignation. Although the opposition appears small and divided, and Mr. Thieu appears quite powerful, many sober-minded Vietnamese have become convinced that he is nearing the end of his long leadership.

Few are willing to guess how much longer he will remain in power, but it is almost impossible to find anyone who believes that he will be able to run for a third term next October.

Adroit Politician

However, Mr. Thieu is a tenacious and adroit politician who has surrounded himself with a tight-knit inner circle of family and friends. Some foreign-born class him as among the best politicians in Asia.

A European diplomat argued that the President's situation is "still far from catastrophic."

"But," the diplomat added, "the fact is that in this country it is sufficient for enough people to believe that the process is under way for it to happen. Once people believe he is tottering, he begins to totter."

In the view of many Vietnamese and foreign observers, the 51-year-old President now faces a dilemma of confronting his opponents firmly enough to show that he is still in control, but gently enough not to create martyrs or stir mass hostility.

While maneuvering in the public sphere, he must also keep the loyalty of the armed forces, whose morale has lately been jarred by successful Communist military thrusts and by shrinking American assistance.

If Mr. Thieu's home-front unpopularity should become a grave liability to the conduct of the war, some observers believe, key generals might lead with the President to leave office for the sake of the nation.

United Violence

Mr. Thieu's American-trained police have, so far, done a professional job in controlling the small demonstrations that have mushroomed in Saigon and in some provincial cities. Violence and arrests have been limited.

A crackdown would certainly have a negative effect on the U.S. Congress, which by year's end will probably be considering a Ford administration request for a supplementary military appropriation for South Vietnam. But such a crackdown could, conceivably, deliver a fatal blow to the opposition before it generates mass support.

Mr. Thieu's support has eroded sharply in recent months. With the ascent of the Vietnam Democratic Front, the South Vietnamese conservative Catholic community have mounted an anti-corruption campaign. The President, a Catholic, is its chief target.

In addition to the Catholics, the influential An Quang Buddhist faction, the largest veterans' organization, the outspoken Saigon press, the Saigon and Hue bar associations and a dozen minor fronts and committees—some against thugs, some in favor of the working class—some arguing the return of former Saigon Mayor Bao Dai—have joined the attack.

Three Saigon news associations today demanded that Mr. Thieu fire his nephew, Minister of Interior, for alleged corruption.

Order returned to the streets after the fighting subsided. Mob violence in outlying suburbs, where black and white forces clashed, was reported. Authorities said 49 persons, including 23 whites, were killed and 100 wounded.

Government officials denied that the clashes were connected with a white attack on a police station. They said 2 fighting began with an incident which exploded half-hour gun battle was used as an excuse by agitators to beat up civilians.

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formation Hoang Duc Nho, the Cabinet for arbitrary and suppression of the Vietnamese press, United International reported.

While Mr. Thieu still holds all-important police force, he has virtually no speaking out in his defense from the government propaganda machinery. His Democracy is in shambles and in the docile legislature pro-government deputies and senators are at their distance from Independent Palace.

Troisgros Dies Famed French Restaurateur

ROANNE, France, Oct. 23 (UPI)—Jean-Baptiste Troisgros, founder of the restaurant and hotel Troisgros, and father of chefs Pierre and Jean, died today while eating a meal in another restaurant in the south of France, the paper said.

Mr. Troisgros suffered a heart attack in Villefranche-sur-Mer where he was vacationing. The Troisgros brothers, their father have been regarded by gourmets and restaurantiers in France and abroad as among the greatest. Their restaurant earned its star in the Guide Michelin 1968.

Augustus Wolfman

NEW YORK, Oct. 23 (NY)—Augustus Wolfman, 61, editor and publisher of the Wolfman Press, died today.

Mr. Wolfman formerly was editor-in-chief of Modern Photography magazine.

Maxim Schur

NEW YORK, Oct. 23 (NY)—Maxim Schur, 67, a pianist and teacher who has appeared in recitals and with phony orchestras in this and abroad, died of cancer today.

Pat Pieper

CHICAGO, Oct. 23 (AP)—Pat Pieper, 58, the only publicist to die in the Chicago Cubs' first season, died yesterday. He had worked for the National League baseball club in 11 seasons and was managing the starting line-up when the team won the 1915.

Mixed-Race U. Patrol Streets Mozambique C

LOURENÇO MARQUES, Mozambique, Oct. 23 (UPI)—Units of black nationalists and white Portuguese police patrolled the capital today against a resurgence of Monday's racial violence.

Loyal troops have a unit of dissident Port commandos, who fought in Mozambique Liberation soldiers in the streets. Port High Commissioner Victor said that the commando punishment, but most of the soldiers involved were flown to Lisbon yesterday, he added.

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ov Sees is Aiding Parties

conomic Woes
Them in West

ristopher S. Wren

W, Oct. 23 (NYT).—The
lon's top ideologist yes-
terday that the economic
the West had "signifi-
cantly" the post-
Communist and other
a number of countries

Suslov, a national Com-
munist secretary, cited the
processes of "progressive"
Portugal and Greece,
Communist governments have
been toppled.

of clear whether he also
find the stable Com-
munist in European coun-
tries and France. Most
not publicly urged such
arries to take advantage
economic troubles in the
society to avoid jeop-
ardy relations with West-
erners.

lov offered a somewhat
endorsement of the So-
viet accommodation with
singling out the lack
steals taken with the
ates, France and West

lov, who is considered
the most conservative
of the ruling Politburo,
that the economic and
problems of the West
lack of future pros-
pects for Western capitalists.

stake of tomorrow
number of unemployed is
the life of the working
comes harder, their un-
employment is growing
more serious, govern-
ment regulation is
its seams," Mr. Suslov
major speech in Tash-

on to warn that "the
situation circles" were
work their way out of
awaiting crisis" by forc-
ing "the people's strug-
gle and national libera-

marks, which were made
stratagem of Uzbekistan's
leaders as a Soviet re-
sponse to similar com-
ments Western economic crisis
leader Leonid Brezhnev
earlier this month.
Mr. Suslov specifically
that the problems had
the advantage of West-
erners.

'icious' Leaks Assailed by Dept. Aide

NGTON, Oct. 23 (NYT).—
ector general of the For-
eign Office has expressed con-
cern about "malicious or"
leaks aimed at dis-
credit officials.

del Davis, former ambas-
sador to Chile, wrote in his
column in the monthly
that there were three
leaks.

net, "the classic security
is not a major problem
said. The second kind
involves information by
le officers "to clarify
fact, to promote under-
standing and reduce mis-
chief."

greatest damage to con-
fidence between
Service officers and the
outs from the third kind
he said. "This is the
signed to cut down a
or colleague, or to gain
re in an internal policy
in dispute."

what article did not speci-
fically state that such
leaks had caused con-
flict he has made clear in
his unhappiness with ar-
ranged recently on CIA
text in Chile while he was
there.

ard Backs stinian Role

S, Oct. 23 (UPI).—French
id today there can be no
in the Middle East with-
out settlement of the Pal-
estine problem.

Giscard d'Estaing made
comment by commenting on
t made at today's cabinet
by Foreign Minister
Aurayrargues on his talks
with Jordanian and
se leaders.

ment spokesman André
said. "The President has
said that Mr. Saury-
er's trip to Lebanon, Jor-
dan soon to Israel aims at
tting France's point of view
security needed by all the
East countries can be
only by an overall po-
litical agreement including a set-
tlement of the Palestine prob-

Airport Opened in West Berlin

LIN, Oct. 23 (Reuters).—
German Transport Minister
Jaschke today opened West
Berlin's new Tegel Airport, which
and the city's civil air-
port in April.
500-million-mark (\$122 mil-
lion) in the city's French
will replace the present
can airport's Tegel Airport
which will be used by the
States as a military base.



A HOME BODY—Grip is a culture who refuses to
give up a good thing. He is shown eating from the
hand of an employee of Nashville (Tenn.) Children's
Museum. Brought there as a chick, he is now free
to leave but seems to like the place and the people.
He is fed chicken wings, no carrier being available.

'Greatest Intelligence Triumph'

U.K. Author Bares Breaking Of Germans' Code in War II

LONDON, Oct. 23 (UPI).—
Britain today laid bare "the great-
est intelligence triumph of all
time," its cracking of the German
war machine's most secret code.
F. W. Winterbotham, for 15
years chief of the Air Department
of Britain's Secret Intelligence
Service, ended 30 years of official
silence by describing the system
which told Allied commanders in
advance nearly everything there
was to know about enemy battle
plans.

"We knew where every German
was and what he was going to
do," Mr. Winterbotham told news-
men in advance of today's pub-
lication of his book, "The Ultra
Secret."

"Ultra" was the name of a
super-secret system built around
machines which cracked the Ger-
man "Enigma" code. It inter-
cepted and decoded nearly every
order from Hitler himself or the
German general staff to field
commanders, and read traffic in
the other direction with equal
ease.

"Of Priceless Value"
Prime Minister Winston Churchill
called Ultra "my most secret
source," Gen. Dwight D. Eisen-
hower said Ultra's information
was "of priceless value" and
"saved thousands of British and
American lives."

Mr. Winterbotham himself, now
76, called Ultra "the miracle,"
describing it as "the greatest
intelligence triumph of all time,
a secret that was kept throughout
the war and after."

From the Battle of Britain
through El Alamein to D-day
and beyond, Mr. Winterbotham
said, Ultra, combined with other
intelligence sources, provided in-
formation on which nearly every
famous battle of World War II
was fought.

"Alamein was fought almost
entirely on Ultra," Mr. Winter-
botham told newsmen. "Mont-
gomery knew every detail of
Rommel's forces—the number of
tanks, amount of fuel, ammunition,
everything."

"Two weeks before the attack,
Rommel sent his Rome com-
manders his whole battle plan,
down to the smallest detail.
Montgomery knew it all."

Mr. Winterbotham said Ultra's
greatest triumph was after D-day,
when it was able to give Gen.
Omar Bradley four days' notice
of Hitler's all-out attempt to
sweep the Allied invasion into
the sea.

"Ultra was indeed an almost
incredibly valuable source of in-
telligence," said Royal Air Force
Marshal Sir John Slessor in a
foreword to Mr. Winterbotham's
book.

To newsmen, as in his book,
Mr. Winterbotham described
how Polish agents in 1938 stole
and reconstructed a German
machine for coding and decoding

messages in the Enigma system.
The Germans believed their
code unbreakable. They reserved
it for the highest commands,
at army level and above.

But a British team worked on
"the theory that if man could
design a machine to create a
mathematical problem, then man
could equally design a machine
to solve it," Mr. Winterbotham's
book said. By early 1940 the
British had the code broken.

American cryptographers about
the same time were breaking
the Japanese code, initially based
on the Enigma system. After
Pearl Harbor, Britain's knowl-
edge was combined with that of
the Americans and kept the
Allies on top of Japan's Enigma
innovations, Mr. Winterbotham
said.

Mr. Winterbotham said his
book deals only with that part
of the Ultra system which he
personally handled. Naval in-
telligence used Ultra machines,
but handled its own intelligence
matters, he said.

Art Dissenter, Family Evicted By Moscow Police

MOSCOW, Oct. 23 (UPI).—
Police yesterday forced their way
into an apartment of a couple
active in the underground art
movement and told them that
they and their five children were
being evicted, the couple said.

Freelance photographer Vla-
dimir Syrov and his wife, Alida
Khmeleva, said the eviction was
the latest in a series of harass-
ments against artists and their
friends who participated in a
controversial outdoor abstract art
exhibit on Sept. 15. Mr. Syrov
was one of five persons arrested
at the exhibit.

The couple said a uniformed
policeman and nine men and
women in plainclothes broke
down the apartment door and
began removing furniture and
belongings without showing an
eviction notice.

They said they had been told
before last month's art show
that they would have to move
to a smaller apartment on the
city's outskirts. They said the
apartment is too small for their
family of seven and were appeal-
ing the order when the authori-
ties ordered them out yesterday.

2 USN Jets Crash

NAPLES, Oct. 23 (Reuters).—
Two U.S. Navy F-4 Phantom jets
crashed separately during a storm
today while on reconnaissance
flights from the aircraft carrier
Saratoga, off Naples, a naval
spokesman said. One of the four
airmen in the crashes was report-
ed to be seriously injured.

Canada Tightens Regulations To Stem Flow of Immigration

By Robert Trumbull

OTTAWA, Oct. 23 (NYT).—The
Canadian government, concerned
over the steeply rising numbers
and changing racial patterns in
the steady flow of immigrants
here, yesterday announced tighter
regulations on new entries.

The rules are designed to make
it more difficult for a prospective
immigrant who does not have a
job waiting for him here to
qualify for entry. The principal
impact is expected to be on the
flow of nonwhite immigrants.

The tighter regulations, an-
nounced in the House of Com-
mons by the minister of man-
power and immigration, Robert
Andras, take effect immediately.
Mr. Andras said they would apply
until new immigration legislation
was worked out. An overhaul of
immigration policy is expected
next year after public hearings.

A significant change in the
racial distribution of immigrants,
with the number of nonwhites
increasing sharply in the last
two years, has been much dis-
cussed in the press and on radio
and television here.

Job Is Necessary

However, the new regulations
made employment, not race, the
immediate criterion for rejecting
applicants for immigration visas.

"Immigrants are applying and
arriving in increasing numbers,"
Mr. Andras said, "at a time when
employment levels may well be
uncertain, when housing is scarce
and expensive and many social
services are strained to a critical
point. These strains are being

felt particularly in our three
major cities, where more than
one-half of the immigrants who
arrived this year will settle."

With certain exceptions, pro-
spective immigrants are graded
under a point system based on
education, ability to speak En-
glish or French, occupational
skills, age, presence of relatives
in Canada, availability of employ-
ment and the examining officer's
personal assessment. An appli-
cant must have 50 out of a
total of 100 points to be ad-
mitted.

Under the new regulation, an
applicant who is unable to prove
that he has a job waiting, or
a skill that is needed in Canada,
will lose 10 points from his total.

Dependents Exempted

Dependents joining families
here are exempted from the
points requirement, and remain
unaffected by the new law. So
are "refugees, victims of oppres-
sion or cases where other humani-
tarian considerations apply," the
minister said.

Mr. Andras pointed out that
the 104,000 immigrants admitted
during the first six months of
1974 represented an increase of
almost 47 per cent over the num-
ber admitted in the first half of
1973, and 92 per cent more than
in the corresponding period of
1972.

From 1970 to the end of 1973,
the influx from Asia, Africa and
the West Indies jumped from
19,042 to 70,781. In the first
six months of this year the
figure was 38,828.

Rome Traffic Does Pay

ROME, Oct. 23 (UPI).—
Rome's lunch-hour traffic
chaos foiled a band of bank
robbers yesterday, police said.
They said that armed, mask-
ed men successfully held up a
downtown bank but were
forced to leave the 67 million
lire (about \$107,000) booty in
their automobile and flee on
foot when they got hopelessly
snarled in a traffic jam.
Police gave chase and, after
a widespread search, took two
suspects into custody.

Capucci Wants To Fire Lawyer

JERUSALEM, Oct. 23 (UPI).—
The Greek Catholic archbishop
of Jerusalem, the Most Rev.
Hilarion Capucci, being tried on
charges of helping Arab guer-
rillas operate in Israel, today
tried to fire his defense attorney
and the court session was ad-
journd until Friday, the national
radio said.

The broadcast said Archbishop
Capucci tried to dismiss his at-
torney, Aziz Shehaden, when the
prosecution moved to introduce
into evidence a notebook belong-
ing to the prelate.

During a brief recess, Arch-
bishop Capucci, 52, also tried to
give a speech in the courtroom
but was stopped when court of-
ficers threatened to clear the
room of spectators. The arch-
bishop is accused of helping Arab
guerrillas by smuggling weapons
into Israel from Lebanon.

Vorster Urges Cooperation Between Black, White Africa

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 23 (AP).—
Prime Minister John Vorster
called today for peace and greater
cooperation between black and
white-ruled Africa. He urged a
quick political solution in
Rhodesia with the African
majority.

In a major policy statement
before the Senate, he said the
continent has reached a cross-
roads, and declared:
"I believe the choice lies be-
tween peace on the one hand
and escalation of conflict on the
other."

The consequences of an escala-
tion of conflict "are easily fore-
seeable," he said. "The price
will be high—too high for south-
ern Africa."
In a statement sounding much
like his earlier appeal for dis-
cussion between white and black
Africa, Mr. Vorster offered de-
velopment, technical and mili-
tary assistance to independent
states of Africa.

'So Richly Received'

"Africa has been good to us
and we are prepared to give
back to Africa something of what
we have so richly received over
the years as far as it is in
our power to do," he said.

Mr. Vorster told the Senate
that South Africa has no wish to
hold back white-ruled Rhodesia

UNESCO Budget

PARIS, Oct. 23 (IHT).—The
UNESCO General Conference to-
day voted, 109 to 0, with 10 ab-
stentions, to approve a provisional
budget of \$169,992,000 for the
agency's program for 1975-76.

from reaching an agreement with
the African majority.

"I believe that now is the time
for all who have influence to
bring that influence to bear to
find a durable and just solution
(in Rhodesia) so that the situa-
tion can be normalized."

"Southern Africa must not be-
come a trouble-torn subcontinent.
I sincerely believe that it can
be avoided. We must at all
costs avoid becoming an area of
conflict."

Mr. Vorster warned of "absolu-
te chaos" in Namibia (South
West Africa) if South Africa
should withdraw from the dispu-
ted territory.

He said he was convinced that
the only solution for the territory
would be for the peoples there to
be given the opportunity to decide
their own future.

World Difficulties

Warning that Africa could be
hard hit by developments result-
ing from the world's economic
and financial difficulties, Mr.
Vorster said South Africa would
be willing to provide develop-
ment, technical and military
assistance to other countries in
the continent.

On apartheid, Mr. Vorster said:
"We grant our own black peo-
ples development in the political
and economic sphere, and it
is clear that this policy is being
implemented with increasing
sincerity."

"The whites who have estab-
lished themselves here for cen-
turies have the right to demand for
themselves the maintenance of
their identity while they are
granting it to all other peoples."



Will the world pass or fail its food test next month?

From November 5th to the 16th the
United Nations World Food Conference
will be held in Rome.

At that time, U.N. member nations
will meet to decide on programs of action
for dealing with the world's food
problems. In preparation for this con-
ference, plans have been drawn for
everything from a world fertilizer
bank... to a system of food reserves...
to a way for improving
irrigation facilities.

Of course, there's nothing new about
reports and meetings and resolutions
and agencies that deal with the

problem of food supply.

What is new, however, is the need for
immediate action together with the great
potential of new solutions now possible.

In his address to the U.N. General
Assembly, President Ford said, "We need
not agree on all issues in order to agree
on most. Differences of principle, of
purpose, of perspective will not disappear.
But neither will our mutual problems
disappear unless we are determined to
find mutually helpful solutions."

Will mankind be able to tackle
common problems now—before they

become completely unmanageable?

That's the real test facing this planet
in the months and years ahead.
And that's why nations need the U.N.—
to provide the forum where they can
present points of view and then act.

As the U.N. observes the 29th anniversary
of its founding, McDonnell Douglas is
commemorating the occasion for
the 16th consecutive year by once again
making it a paid holiday for our
personnel worldwide. And, we salute
the U.N. for all that it has done
to make the World Food Conference
possible.



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Underground Test Ban

The value of last July's Soviet-American treaty banning underground tests of large nuclear weapons lies primarily in a projected breakthrough on verification, including on-site inspection, which now is being negotiated in Moscow.

For two decades, the Soviet Union's refusal to open its territory for inspection has been a major obstacle to nuclear arms control. Seismic techniques now have been perfected to the point where, most scientists agree, Soviet underground nuclear tests of a size and number sufficient to be militarily important could not escape detection. But the small remaining risks have helped the Pentagon, which wants to continue American testing, block negotiations for a comprehensive test ban as recently proposed again by Leonid Brezhnev, the Soviet leader.

As a result, in July the United States insisted—and the Soviet Union agreed—on a so-called "threshold" treaty banning only large underground nuclear weapons tests over 150 kilotons, the equivalent of 150,000 tons of TNT, after March, 1976—provisions evidently assuring the military on both sides that they could do all the testing they felt was important.

The treaty's chief value now lies in the precedents set by its verification provisions. It requires the two countries to give each other the exact location of each nuclear weapons test site and accompanying geological data. Advance notice is to be given of two tests at each site, including the date, time, depth, geographic coordinates and explosive power of the weapons.

Most important, observers are to be admitted and prior notification given of all peaceful nuclear explosions, which are not limited in size or location by the treaty. Thus, for the first time, the Soviet Union has entered into an informal agreement—the details of which have yet to be negotiated—accepting the principle of foreign inspectors on Soviet soil.

Paradoxically, it is this section of the agreement that has aroused the most criticism. Mr. Brezhnev in July rejected the American view that peaceful explosions are unlikely to become economically and environmentally feasible and that, meanwhile, they could be tested adequately below the 150-kiloton threshold. As a result Senate ratification is now problematical.

One fear is that large new atom bombs will be tested under the guise of peaceful explosions. Another concern is that India, and perhaps other prospective nuclear-weapons powers, will claim added justification for their development of nuclear explosives for allegedly peaceful purposes.

Secretary Kissinger argues that both criticisms would be met by confining large peaceful explosions to existing explosives which already have been thoroughly tested and could contribute nothing further to military knowledge. Should verifying this seem too intrusive for Moscow, Washington will renew its July proposal to ban all nuclear tests above 150 kilotons, eliminating the distinctions between peaceful explosions and those for weapons.

But the real challenge in the Moscow talks is to see whether a valuable precedent can be set in the on-site inspection the Russians have offered for their peaceful explosions. Those opponents of the threshold treaty who argue that it would take the steam out of the drive for a comprehensive test ban overlook the fact that Moscow's proposals for a "total" test ban also exclude peaceful explosions. Until the day, perhaps distant, when Moscow is ready to abandon hopes for peaceful explosions, a serious form of on-site inspection, if it can be achieved, would not only set a precedent for other disarmament negotiations but would increase the chances of achieving a comprehensive weapons test ban as well.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Energy: Choices...

On the crest of increasingly familiar—and agonizing—doomsday forecasts for the industrial world, the Ford Foundation has come along with an ambitious energy study which seems to reach some strangely soothing conclusions.

It holds that it is both desirable and technically feasible to reduce the rate of energy growth to a long-term average of about 2 per cent annually, less than half the growth rate of the last eight years. Such a conservation-oriented energy policy, the report says, would provide benefits in every major area of concern, from avoiding shortages and protecting the environment to keeping real social costs low.

On closer inspection, however, the Ford Energy Policy Project's final report is not all that soothing after all; it prescribes a degree of government leadership and participation in the economic process which, on the basis of recent experience, no one can anticipate with much confidence.

Even after being dragged, kicking and screaming, to the conclusion that this country—and the world—face an energy "problem," the administration in its orders of the

day still emphasizes voluntarism, gimmickry and half-baked technological fixes. Typical is President Ford's notion of converting oil-fired power plants to coal or nuclear power, an idea which experts could hardly take seriously.

The Ford Foundation report, culminating three years of study, is aptly called "A Time to Choose." It lists detailed decisions in the public and private sectors that need making now if adequate energy supplies are to be available to meet the nation's needs a decade from now. Simple declarations of a Project Independence, or rewrapping special interest privileges in an aura of national interest requirements scarcely touch the fundamental issues involved.

While many of the foundation's assessments will inevitably be controversial, there is at least a comprehensive attempt to relate energy requirements to the political, economic and social structure of the country. If these proposals stand the test of debate, the changes in American life styles for the coming decades need be neither as radical nor as austere as the doomsday prophets fear. But they must be made deliberately, not through aimless drift.

...and Decisions

The Congress has successfully led the White House into reorganization of the energy research and development effort, creating a new, broadly based federal agency to replace the anachronistic Atomic Energy Commission. The legislation now signed into law has the potential of breaking open the stranglehold which nuclear-power interests have maintained over federal spending in the energy field.

Bureaucratic structure is only the beginning. The true test of the federal government's flexibility in managing an expanded energy program will come in the personnel to be named by President Ford to the key posts of administrator and deputy administrator of the Energy Research and Development Agency, as well as the heads of the

six specialized divisions to oversee specific types of energy research. Much of the worthwhile effort on Capitol Hill will be vitiated if the state of top personnel perpetuates a strong nuclear orientation.

Now that it has taken this step to reform the executive branch in the field of energy management, Congress should turn inward to bring its own house up to date. The old Joint Committee on Atomic Energy has grown almost as outmoded as the AEC, forcing an over-concentration and proprietary interest in nuclear energy at the expense of other, in many ways more promising, sources of power. This could be the logical moment for dismantling this legislative remnant of the early postwar era.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Moment of Truth

In spite of all talk of détente, there are no signs of any basic changes in superpower relations in the Middle East. While seeking avoidance of nuclear clash, the Russians have steadily built their influence in the whole region by giving the Arabs unilateral support in their conflict with Israel. Nothing indicates that this policy will be abandoned. By contrast, the Americans have avoided siding entirely with Israel, partly to avoid a dangerous polarization. Both sides are interested in the region as a whole, rather

than in the narrower question of the Arab-Israeli dispute. On balance, the Arabs are of greater importance and that is why efforts have been made to induce the Israelis to hand back some of their territorial gains. But who can say whether the Arabs would honor any treaties entered into on such concessions, or for how long? Every withdrawal beyond the position taken up after January's disengagement brings closer the moment of truth when this question may become of paramount importance.

—From the *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

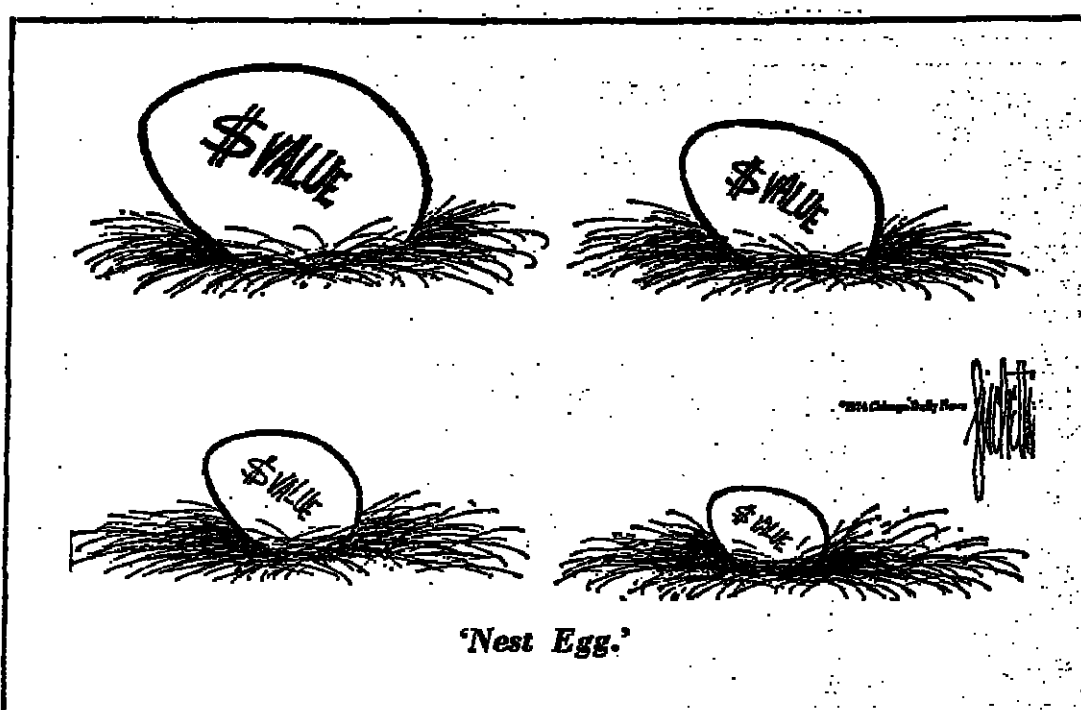
October 24, 1899

LONDON—The Daily Mail has reason to know that a message was received in London yesterday from Cecil Rhodes, dated Kimberley, Oct. 19, stating that the inhabitants of Kimberley desire to call the attention of the Secretary of State for War to the need for sending as speedily as possible reinforcements for the protection of the town, which is being surrounded by increasing numbers of Transvaal and Free State Boers.

Fifty Years Ago

October 24, 1924

BERLIN—What medical authorities believe may lead to the discovery of a cure for cancer was announced at a meeting of leading German medical men here last night when Prof. Ferdinand Blumenthal, noted diagnostician and bacteriologist, read a paper stating that he had succeeded in isolating three different kinds of germs, all of which when injected into animals produced malignant tumors or cancer. He now is looking for an antidote.



A Changing America

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—The America that will go to the polls in a couple of weeks is significantly different from the country that gave Richard Nixon a spectacular victory in the presidential campaign of 1972.

Despite all its troubles, it is growing and shifting its balance of power to the West and the South. The latest figures out this week show that the population has increased by 8.3 million since the last census in 1970, that New York, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Illinois have all declined in population in the last year, and that Arizona and Florida are now the fastest growing states in the nation.

This is changing the political balance in many states, as the people move and adapt to their problems. A new generation is challenging the old. New men and new issues are coming to the fore, and a new spirit of independence is wiping out the old one-party states and eroding the partisan seal of a majority of the voters.

Less Money

In many ways, there is a healthier political atmosphere this year, with less money and fewer dirty tricks. Two years ago, the Republican argument was that the security and even the morality of the nation depended on the re-election of Mr. Nixon.

He was presented as the one man who could guide the nation abroad, restore discipline and purpose to a permissive society, and maintain both peace and prosperity at home. All that seems far away, and the issue now is how to control inflation, avoid serious economic instability, and adjust to a different world.

President Ford has tried to deal with this changed situation by resorting to the partisan arguments of the past. He described 1974 in Oklahoma as "the year of the decision for the survival of the two-party system in the United States." The present Democratic-controlled Congress, he said, was "stacked against fiscal responsibility," and the election of more Democrats in November, he concluded, would provide a mandate "for a new wave of inflationary spending." In fact, believe it or not, he suggested that the Democrats might threaten peace!

The Democrats are also resorting to the politics of fear. They are running against both Nixon and Herbert Hoover, and charging that the election of Republicans will bring even more unemployment, and higher prices, and this time, they have big labor on their side.

"Sharply rising prices," George Meany of the AFL-CIO remarked the other day, "are wiping out the modest wage gains of American workers.... These living standards and wages of the elderly and the poor are eroding at an intolerable pace."

Hard Times

This is always an effective theme in hard times, and it has already helped restore some unity to the squabbling Democratic state organizations, but there is no evidence that either party has an effective program to deal with

the sagging economy, and not much chance that the Democrats, even if they make big gains next month, would ever be able to get together on the vast inflationary program President Ford fears.

What then is the national, rather than the partisan, interest in these coming elections for the Congress and the state houses? It is to match the changes in the nation with fresh blood in the federal and state capitals. This is the first requirement.

President Ford is not likely to change his administration and change his policies until it is demonstrated at the polls that the nation wants new men and innovations to deal with the serious domestic problems. Nor are the Democrats likely to act effectively in the Congress on a management economy unless their tired leadership on Capitol Hill is refreshed by younger men who have shed some of the ideological baggage of the past.

It is not in the national interest to punish the Republican party in a spasm of vindictiveness over Watergate or swing wildly over to a lopsided Democratic majority on Capitol Hill, but by leading the Republican charge, Ford has encouraged a partisan finish to the election, and probably created

more problems for himself than he has removed.

In the present circumstances, the rising spirit of independence in American politics, which the President regrets, is probably precisely what the country needs. Everything has changed faster in America than the minds of its professional politicians, and fortunately, the signs are that new reserves are coming both to Capitol Hill and the governors' mansions.

The outlook for change in the state capitals is especially encouraging. The domination of New York and California by Rockefeller and Reagan is over. Younger men like Jerry Brown in California and Hugh Carey in New York, John Glenn in Ohio, and Gary Hart in Colorado are coming forward on a tide of independent voters and changing population patterns.

In some ways, the themes of the campaign are more like the old themes of the 1930s and 1940s, and in other ways they are reaching out to the coming problems of the 1980s. The sunny crescent from California and Arizona, down through Texas and the new South to Florida, is coming into its own, and the post-Watergate era is just beginning.

Rockefeller Under Fire

By Joseph Kraft

NEW YORK—I went to see Nelson Rockefeller the other day (before his announcement on not seeking the presidency) to ask about some of the controversial items which have cropped up in connection with his gifts to public figures. I came away convinced that the specific issues were small beer. But a much bigger question formed in my mind.

The interview took place in Rockefeller's office here. The governor looked trim and seemed to be full of bounce. There was no sign of the depression reported in so many quarters.

The first item I raised was the hatched job in the form of a book written by Victor Lasky about Arthur Goldberg who ran against Rockefeller in the 1970 gubernatorial campaign. The book was financed by Laurence Rockefeller through an arrangement worked out by John Wells, a Rockefeller lawyer.

Nelson Rockefeller had at first denied even knowing about the book. Later he acknowledged he had known of the arrangement and sent a wire of apology to Justice Goldberg who ran against Rockefeller in the 1970 gubernatorial campaign. The book was financed by Laurence Rockefeller through an arrangement worked out by John Wells, a Rockefeller lawyer.

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Bad Memory

Rockefeller said: "When the FBI asked me about the book, I didn't remember it at all. When the press asked, I told Hugh [press secretary Hugh Morrow] to say that I didn't have anything to do with the book and I wouldn't have favored publication."

"In fact my memory was bad. I had known about the book and approved it—as a favor to Jack Wells, I guess. Lasky was his client. But it was only a slip of the memory. It was 20 minutes."

At another point Rockefeller cited the case of a man who had turned over a \$2,400 gift to a museum. According to Rockefeller the man said to him: "I know that to you the gift was like somebody else giving a necklace."

utes I didn't remember in a career of 34 years in public life." The other controversial item I raised had to do with the payment of \$550,000 to William Roman, a longtime Rockefeller aide. Roman had played a large part in arranging the merger of the Triborough Bridge Authority with the Metropolitan Transportation Authority.

The key part of the merger was an arrangement whereby David Rockefeller, as head of the Chase Manhattan Bank, which represented the bondholders, agreed with Nelson Rockefeller, then governor, to transfer the 1,500 participants of the party congress after the unanimous election of the President as life-long party boss; "the books of love" with many thousands of signatures of grateful citizens who pledged personal devotion to their "leader for life"—all these provide a classic example of the phenomenon that Nikita S. Khrushchev, at the 20th Congress of the Soviet Communist party, labeled "cult of personality."

Rockefeller insisted that all aspects of the arrangement had been, and were, public and open to inspection. He said Roman had taken tremendous punishment over the past 17 years when he headed the New York subway system and the Long Island Railroad. "It happens to be intensely loyal to people who work for me," Rockefeller said. The implication was that the large sums paid to Roman were justified by the unpopularity of the jobs he held. But Rockefeller left no doubt that he expected Roman to testify in full as to the uses of the money.

Between talk about specific items, Rockefeller kept up a steady chatter about his memory in general. "I have a ink," he said at one point, "and I don't feel guilty about it. I like to give gifts, and \$100,000 to me is like \$10 to other people. But people don't understand that. They judge by their own standards. They're not used to money being used generously."

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No Cover-Up

I left scratching my head. Not over any specific item. It seems clear to me that Nelson Rockefeller has tried to use his money to do good, and that he is not covering up or holding back. But I'm truly puzzled by the governor's general attitude toward money. Why does he say things like "\$100,000 to me is like \$10 to other people"? Is it a line said for effect, a form of showboating? Doesn't he recognize that while he might think of it as \$10, the receivers know it's \$100,000? More important, should the United States have as vice-president, and maybe president, a man so walled off by money from the experience of ordinary Americans?

I don't know the answer. But it seems to me that if we're going to keep a good man down, if the Congress is not going to approve a figure plainly qualified for the highest office, it ought to be on such serious grounds, not for the peanut reasons now being put under the magnifying glass.

Examining Yugoslavia

After Revelry, Retire

By Mihajlo Mihajlov

NOVI SAD, Yugoslavia.—Yugoslavia recently went through a period of official triumph concerning the successful consolidation of the League of Communists, the liquidation of all attempts at "factional" differences of opinion in the party and the reintroduction of orthodox Marxism and Leninism into all spheres of society.

The "applause tending toward ovation," as the official press put it, did not cease in May as Marshal Tito was unanimously "elected" President for life, Communist party boss for life and honorary president of various social organizations for life.

On every occasion the party's total unity was demonstrated, as was the so-called victory over numerous "enemies of socialism and self-government" in the party, such as liberals, anarchists, separatists, centralists, bureaucrats, dogmatists and opportunists.

Vile Faces

They had all raised their ugly heads and shown their vile faces in the last three to four years, between the Ninth and Tenth party congresses.

However, mainly because of the leader's vigilance, they were defeated and removed from leadership positions. In fact, several thousand of the leading republican, regional and urban party members in the two largest republics, Serbia and Croatia, who were the backbone of the Ninth Congress, in 1969, have been "purged" for their attempts at "factional activity." In Croatia such activity was labeled "nationalistic," and in Serbia "liberal."

The Tenth party congress, held in Belgrade in late May, was evidently intended to show off the victory of the party line over even the least tentative moves toward dissent within the ruling party. Lenin's so-called democratic centralism, unanimity and uniformity of thought, triumphed totally. On the surface everything seemed peaceful and harmonious, and Marshal Tito proclaimed the congress "the best in the history of the party."

The nationwide celebration in May honoring the leader's birthday; unanimous ovations of the newly-elected "delegates" to the parliament (under the previous constitution they were called deputies); the endless applause and even enthusiastic dancing by the 1,500 participants of the party congress after the unanimous election of the President as life-long party boss; "the books of love" with many thousands of signatures of grateful citizens who pledged personal devotion to their "leader for life"—all these provide a classic example of the phenomenon that Nikita S. Khrushchev, at the 20th Congress of the Soviet Communist party, labeled "cult of personality."

Deceptive

The external resemblance, however, is very deceptive. All the immense efforts of the Yugoslav party oligarchy to reintroduce total dictatorship in all vital spheres and Marxist-Leninist dogmatism in the cultural sector—efforts that lasted two years—have in essence failed.

One can easily say that the recent celebration of the victory of the alleged total conformity of thought was only a smokescreen to hide the true situation in the country. Behind the outward revelry was the party's mute retreat from the very positions that had been proclaimed as the main task of the "revolutionary forces."

The efforts to dismiss from Belgrade University's philosophy department a group of eight Marxist professors who were contributors to the philosophical journal Praxis and who sharply criticized the party's monopoly and advocated freedom for independent thinking, even within the party, had lasted for two years. The regular party central committee, industrial workers' meetings, and even Tito personally, all demanded the dismissals.

However, the party has had to retreat in silence; the professors have been kept in their posts. This victory of dissent (albeit a Marxist one) can be attributed to three main factors.

First, the party failed to divide the group of professors, who did not succumb to the temptation to reject the most "radical" members in order to save their own skins; second, the professors received very strong support from Western leftists; and third, student organizations in universities in Belgrade, Zagreb and Ljubljana threatened to strike the day the

professors did not appear at customary lectures.

The government's effort to introduce party leadership in culture and art has also come to a halt.

The relentless party can no longer degenerate into a spiritual life, and the cheap and abundant public of the works of the found the "world-saving" teacher Marzian-Leninism (except course, those of Stalin) have yielded results. Nor can they so long as thinkers or fervent persuaders are put to the test.

The party has had to recognize its requirement that all its ship positions in industry, education, the public-health vice, and all key positions in the party go only to party men. Official speeches and the have constantly stressed "moral and political" questions do not irreversibly a mandatory membership in League of Communists. It does now that the leaders never been prosecuted for local crimes.

What will happen next? party oligarchy has succeeded slowing the democratization society but has not achieved conditions necessary for a truly total party dictatorship. Only such a dictatorship freeze the life of society long time to come and thus longevity for the power of "new class."

The Yugoslav example that it is impossible to political monopoly for any time unless one also has a spiritual and ideological in it.

In the multinational communist Yugoslavia, whose constituent nationalities is very similar Soviet Union's, a supreme movement will always win. For, the powers that-be fear of all possible unification of national democratic opposition forces; the rulers ideologically justify the party's monopoly only by Lenin's theory of dictatorship of the proletariat, even more by the claim that the party represents the cohesive force in the country that an end to its monopoly mean Yugoslavia's end.

Liberals

The fallaciousness of this is already obvious, because the republics the existing numerous liberals inside and outside the party have been discredited by their battle against their authorities have correctly these people's aspirations the name of Milovan Djilas with "Djilasism," which is an ideological trend aimed at democratic socialism.

Democratic socialism work course, represents a much more cohesive force than would single-party monopoly, with its very existence brings of kinds of separatist movements. But for the party monopoly separatist movements are less dangerous than the Yugoslav "Djilasism." The authorities try to nip it bud every attempt at the change of ideas and spiritual communication outside party among members of the leadership of the various Yugoslav nationalities.

How long the party will need in maintaining the quo is an open question, return to total dictatorship already impossible, not without outside military intervention. The only thing rulers to do is to make time cover up the internal imp with ostentatious parades pompous speeches.

Tito's Role

Moreover, as long as the stable and moderate Tito is there is little probability almost deterioration of the situation. However, Tito's reign might prove catastrophic certain conditions.

In any case, the Yugoslav ample is extremely significant both in relation to future movement in all the Communist countries and in demand that society's master is to hold the monopoly on opinion and information.

Consequently, ownership means of production, which almost deterioration of the situation, is a secondary matter.

Mihajlo Mihajlov, author of the article who has a "Moscow Summer 1964," is a retired Soviet intelligence officer who has been charged with dissemination of propaganda and associated with foreign émigré organizations. He wrote this article for the New York Times.

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BUSINESS

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

FINANCE

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1974

Page 9

an Seeks a Limit Imports of Textiles

Oct. 23 (AP-DJ).—Seeking government-level talks with counting large quantities of textiles to Japan.

Wada, director-general of the Ministry of International Trade and Commerce, said the intention of such talks is to obtain a better understanding of the situation in the textile industry.

"We are seeking voluntary restraint, orderly or any other measures that will bring the flow of textiles to Japan."

decline in Japanese textile exports from peak levels last year, the quantity of goods still in the country are conservative by the severely depressed textile industry.

producers are pressuring government for direct textile imports, but said "We haven't any complicity." Finance Minister Ohira also said earlier this week that the government is not planning to import textiles.

described the situation as "unprecedentedly bad," already been running in the industry and country's nine major industries have had to rework through restraints or similar

ent statistics showed August the industry's finished goods inventory was 168.7 a year earlier. The textile production registered a year earlier and the wholesale price index for textiles had risen 50 per cent since last year.

is noted that Japan's textile industry has recently devalued \$150 million of exports from a peak of \$200 million in August to October.

ess, textile industry have \$150 million a fall too large an import in circumstances.

a said "We think it is a good solution to the legal problem."

al measures are safe to be imposed on order Article 19 of the agreement on Tariffs and Trade under Article Three of the GATT.

multilateral textile talks said that so far the

government has not formally requested textile trade talks with any other country.

In a related development today, Nitta Besski Co., one of Japan's nine leading textile exporters, said it plans to cut its permanent workforce by 577 employees, or slightly less than 7 per cent, by offering inducements for "voluntary retirements."

Nitta Besski, which recently cut production of cotton yarn 30 per cent, said it plans to widen the output cutback to 40 per cent next month.

German Bank
Sets Limit
On Theft Loss

FRANKFURT, Oct. 23 (Reuters).—Commerzbank may have lost about 21 million deutsche marks as a result of an alleged embezzlement by its former chief clerk of the bookkeeping department.

The Hesse state prosecutor told a press conference today that the clerk transferred 36 million DM from Commerzbank to foreign bank accounts in 17 payments between early 1973 and his arrest on Sept. 11.

A further 5 million DM had been drawn in checks on the Landeszentralbank of Hessen.

Around 20 million DM of the 36 million transferred has so far been recovered, leaving a possible loss of 16 million DM, he said.

Commerzbank later confirmed the loss would be a maximum 11.1 million DM.

It would not be larger and may be reduced if more money can be recovered. A large part of the money transferred abroad was sent to bank accounts in Switzerland, it said.

The statement added that no bank customers have suffered as a result of the affair.

Paribas Asks
Bourse Probe

PARIS, Oct. 23 (AP-DJ).—Cie. Paribas de Paris et de Pays-Bas, the holding unit of the Paribas group, today asked the Paris Bourse commission to open an inquiry to determine whether the group has suffered major losses.

In a statement, president Jacques de Fouchier again "categorically" denied the reports that have been circulating at the Paris Stock Exchange that Paribas had suffered "important" foreign exchange or commodity losses.

Mr. De Fouchier said that the group "never takes speculative positions, either on the foreign exchange or gold markets, nor in the currency market."

The Paribas group also pays "particular attention" to the reliability of counterparties in all its operations "and has not suffered from repercussions of difficulties met by foreign establishments in recent months," the statement said.

It also dismissed as "pure fantasy" reports that the group suffered losses through commodity operations because it does not operate in such markets.

Shares of Paribas on the Bourse improved to 107 francs today from yesterday's 101.20, its 1974 low.

Meanwhile, state-owned Credit Lyonnais categorically denied rumors that its London branch was in "difficulty" following foreign exchange operations.

Authoritative sources at the bank said neither the London nor any other branch is in difficulty.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Japan Gets Pipeline Order

A Japanese consortium has received an order valued at 80 billion yen (about \$200 million) from Indonesia's state oil company Pertamina to build a 126-mile natural gas pipeline in West Sumatra.

The Far East Oil Trading Co. reports, Nippon Steel will build the pipeline, linking the Arjuna undersea oil fields with Cilong. The consortium is organized by Toyo Menka Kaisha, Mitsui & Co., Marubeni Corp. and Far East Oil. The Japanese side is expected to receive petroleum from Pertamina in return, but details have been left for further discussion.

Construction is expected to start later this year for completion by the end of 1976. P.T. Krakatau Steel, an Indonesian government-sponsored concern, plans to build a 200,000-ton-per-year steel manufacturing mill and processing facilities in Cilong. The natural gas will be used as fuel at the steel complex.

ICL Reports Record Backlog

International Computers (Holdings) Ltd. says its order backlog is at an all-time high and it detects no sign of a downturn. The assessment was given by Geoffrey Cross, managing director, in connection with the introduction of ICL's 2970 and 2980 computer systems, which he claims are the two most powerful computers to be built in Europe.

ICL has 17 orders, valued at more than \$21 million, for the new systems and has letters of intent for "a number" of others. The first delivery is scheduled in three months. Mr. Cross estimates that ICL will have to obtain orders valued at about \$150 million to break even on the two systems.

ICL developed the new 2900 series with the aid of a \$40-million government loan. The 2970 system costs upwards from \$800,000 and the 2980 upwards from \$2 million.

Mitsui to Build Plants in S. Korea

South Korea's state-owned Yosu Petrochemical Corp. has agreed to a 50-50 joint venture with Japan's Mitsui & Co. to build four petrochemical plants. The agreement calls for each side to put up the equivalent of \$50 million in equity investment for the project, which will require a total of \$380 million.

Alfa Romeo Plans Shutdown

Alfa Romeo plans to seek union agreement to shut down production between Dec. 15 and Jan. 10 in addition to the planned closure of its Milan plants in early November.

Cortesi notes that sales in the first nine months of the year are off 8.3 per cent. Despite a 47.9-per-cent rise in Alfa prices since 1973, he adds, the company's costs have risen 54.6 per cent.

Overall sales this year are expected to total about 490 billion lire (about \$880 million), up from 435 billion lire a year ago. Foreign sales so far this year account for about 44 per cent of the total, up from 38 per cent a year earlier.

Bonn Tells Hoffman to Cut Drug Prices

BERLIN, Oct. 23 (Reuters).—The West German cartel office today ordered Hoffman-La Roche, the world's largest pharmaceutical company, to cut the price of two of its leading tranquilizer drugs.

It said the Swiss firm had sold the drugs, Valium and Librium, at inflated prices in West Germany. The same drugs were sold in other countries at a much lower price.

It ruled that the firm must cut the price of Valium by 40 per cent and Librium by 25 per cent from the beginning of next year. Company representatives said that the cartel office's decision would be contested in court.

After Similar Action in Britain

This is the second major price challenge to Hoffman-La Roche. On April 13 last year the British government accused the firm of making excessive profits on the British market and ordered it to cut the price of Valium by 75 per cent and Librium by 60 per cent of their 1970 levels.

The German cartel office here said Hoffman-La Roche had sold Librium at inflated prices for 14 years and Valium for 11 years, and thus misused its market power.

The price cuts ordered would save private consumers and social security services about 30 million deutsche marks a year.

The office said that its investigations revealed "beyond doubt" that there was no genuine market competition for Valium and Librium, and thus no effective price control.

From the end of 1973, when Paternelle was trading around 200 francs a share, the value of the company's shares has fallen 40 per cent to 120 francs a share.

Spokesmen for both companies insist that the decision not to merge was a "mutual agreement" due to "changed conditions."

"This is not the time to consider new ventures," a Paternelle spokesman said. "The losses at its real estate affiliate 'did not influence' the decision, nor do the losses represent a major problem for the parent holding company, he said."

Like all companies in its field, Paternelle's insurance affiliates hold large portfolios of stocks and bonds and the value of these has been cut sharply in the wake

of the worldwide decline in securities values.

NSM, on the other hand, reports its outlook is "quite satisfactory." The bank, one of the largest investment advisers in the nation with several billion francs in funds under management, does not hold any securities itself but collects advisory and brokerage fees from its clients.

French Bank, Insurance Firm
End Discussions on a Merger

PARIS, Oct. 23 (REUTERS).—La Paternelle, France's largest private insurance group, and Banque de Neufilize, Schlumberger, Mallet, an important investment bank, announced today that they have abandoned their plans to merge.

Under the terms proposed last December and due to have been finalized this year, some 75 per cent of NSM's stock was to have been exchanged for an 8-per-cent share of Paternelle.

However, a 40-per-cent slide in the value of Paternelle's shares on the Paris Bourse prompted NSM to renegotiate the value of the swap, seeking a bigger stake in Paternelle. This was refused and the decision to merge was abandoned.

The slide in Paternelle's value was in part due to the worldwide decline in stock prices which has hit its worth on the Bourse and in part due to the real estate affiliate, which has suffered "substantial" losses. The exact amount of these losses is due to be made public next week.

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Arab Money Seen Flowing To the West

But Main Investments Will Be in the Mideast

NEW YORK, Oct. 23 (NYT).—Substantial sums of Arab money will go toward investments in real estate, banking and high technology industries in the United States, Japan, West Germany, Britain, France and Spain, a leading Arab investment manager said yesterday.

In one of the first public disclosures of specific Arab intentions, Magdi Al Tansami, deputy general manager of the Kuwait International Investment Co., said at a World Trade Institute conference on "the new oil money" that the main part of the money would "find its way into equity investments and development loans in capital-hungry Arab countries such as Egypt, Syria and the Sudan."

Some Abroad

He added that "parallel" with this, undoubtedly a healthy percentage of Arab money will find its way outside the Middle East, if only for diversification purposes."

Mr. Tansami went on: "I would think that the United States, Japan, Germany, Britain, France and Spain, in that order, would be the major beneficiaries of such flows."

Arabs First

Juan Pablo Perez Castillo, director of the Venezuelan Fund for Investments, and Sheikh Wahib Binzagr of the Riad Bank of Saudi Arabia, joined Mr. Tansami in making clear that the first use of the new oil money would be in the oil-producing areas themselves.

They pointed out that there was much to be done in both the Middle East and in Latin America.

Mr. Tansami said: "To talk of our oil-money surplus as some do, infers that the oil-export proceeds are in excess of the need of the Arab countries as a whole. The are not, as any one who has traveled from Casablanca to Baghdad by road can easily attest. The \$500 billion or so that will be received by the Arabs over the next 10 years can and will be put to good use."

Wall St. Prices Slump, Economic Worry Cited

NEW YORK, Oct. 23 (REUTERS).—Continuing concern about the U.S. economy and flagging auto sales drove New York Stock Exchange prices sharply lower throughout the list today.

The Dow Jones industrial average sank 17.83 points to 645.03. Declining issues widely outdistanced gainers throughout the session, closing at about 1,140 to 280.

Aide Predicts Gold Imports

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 (Reuters).—The director of the Treasury's office of domestic gold and silver operations, Thomas Wolfe, said today the United States would import between eight and nine million ounces of gold this year.

In an address before the American Metal Market gold forum, Mr. Wolfe said that about five million ounces would be imported for industrial use and between 3.5 and four million ounces would be in the form of bullion coins bought by individuals.

Coin Purchases

He noted that in the first eight months of the year, Americans purchased nearly two million ounces of gold coins valued at about \$340 million.

"The significance of the volume of gold coin buying by Americans in 1974 should not be underestimated," he said. "It could be a reasonably accurate measure of the total investment demand for gold," he said.

Small investors who purchased gold as a "safe haven," expecting the value of gold to keep pace with inflation could be in for a disappointment, he said.

"Gold is now a commodity priced in a free market and with a highly volatile recent price record," he said.

He added that government regulatory agencies would be keeping "a close watch" on developments in the open market and "it would be reasonable to expect that appropriate measures will be recommended if the situation so warrants."

The 40-year ban prohibiting Americans from owning gold bullion is scheduled to expire Jan. 1, when such purchases will become legal.

Shares compared with 18.83 million yesterday.

Brokers reported continued selling on yesterday's reports of a sharp decline in durable-goods orders and a new upward burst in the U.S. consumer price index last month.

Auto stocks were among the most active issues and showed sharp losses. Ford fell 1 3/8 to 31 1/2, General Motors was 33 1/4, down 1 1/4, and Chrysler 3 3/4, down 1. Analysts feared the losses of sagging auto sales. All firms reported sharply lower mid-October sales.

Yesterday Chrysler reported an \$8-million third-quarter loss, and today company chairman Lynn Townsend, in saying a new price increase would be necessary soon, estimated the industry's sales for the mid-October period would be down 28 per cent.

The American Stock Exchange index closed down 1.14 to 68.50.

The most active issue was Storm Drilling & Marine, closing unchanged at 25 7/8 on volume of 76,700 shares.

Also active were Houston Oil & Minerals, at 23 1/4, up 1/2, Syntex, 36 1/4, down 1 7/8, Michigan Sugar (ex-dividend), 10, up 1, and Imperial Oil class A at 27, down 1 3/8.

On the over-the-counter market the NASDAQ industrial average fell 0.68 to 61.90.

Concern over mounting new-issue volume gained prominence again in bond trading today, leading prices moderately lower over a broad front.

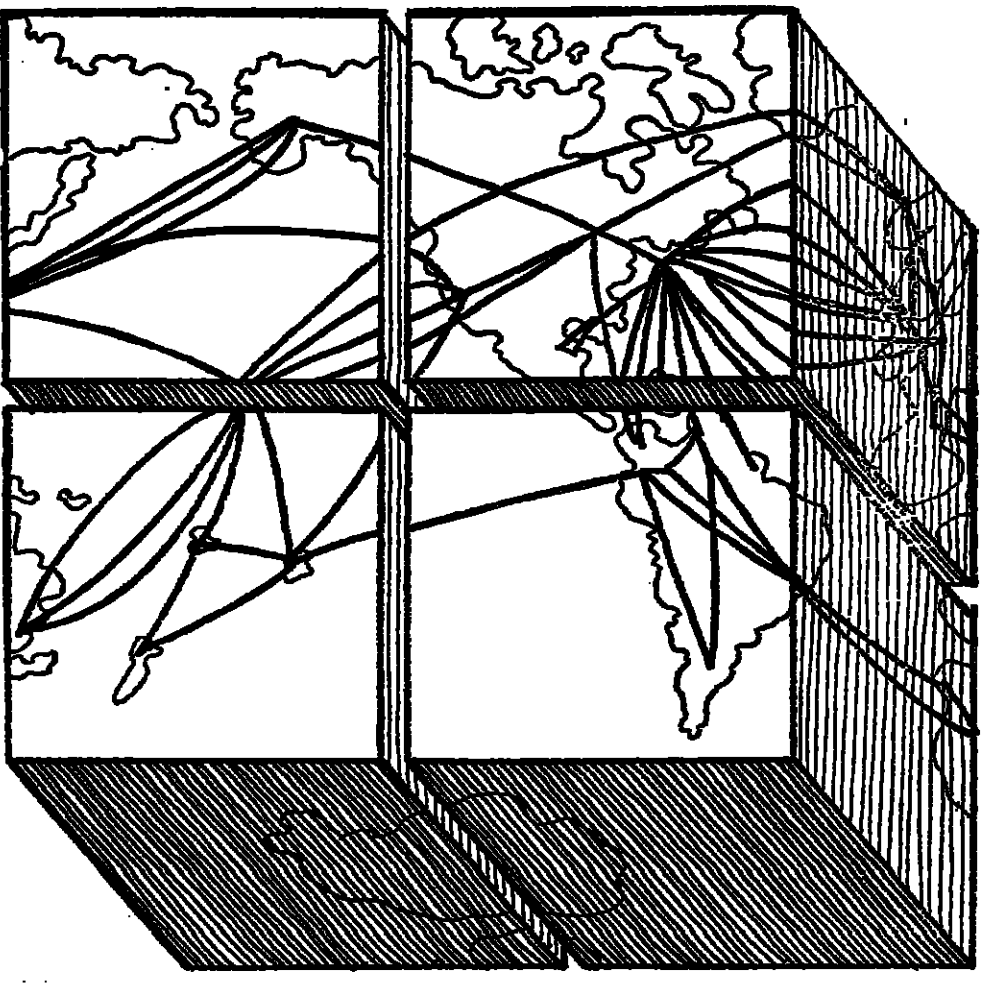
In the corporate sector, prices were generally 1/4 to 1/2 point easier on the day while government bonds were as much as 3/8 lower in some longer-dated issues.

However, dealers said that in many cases final prices marked some recovery from even steeper losses earlier in the afternoon.

Short-term government bills also gave some ground, but the decline was limited.

In Chicago, soybean and soybean oil futures declined to limits allowed for one session on the Board of Trade.

Soybean meal lost about \$7 a ton and the overall weakness in the soybean complex tended to work on other commodity futures on the floor. Corn was down 7 cents, and oats 5 cents. Barley in the season oats fell the limit of 5 cents a bushel. Wheat futures were down 3 cents.



We're in your corner.

Pan Am can fly you to the four corners of the world. We fly to more than 100 cities in over 65 lands and offer more tours than any other airline.

And no matter which corner you're in, we're with you...with over 195 offices staffed with experienced Pan Am people who don't just sell tickets and confirm flights. They give you tips on interesting side trips, recommend good restaurants and shops, and fill you in on special local events. They'll even hold your mail for you, if you'd like to use

us as your foreign address.

And when you fly "the full-service airline," one call does it all. Our worldwide communications system can make your reservations for flights to any destination, for hotels, car rentals, or for our exclusive 747 dining room in First Class.

So next time you fly out into the world, remember: we're in your corner. Contact your Travel Agent or Pan Am.

PAN AM
The world's most experienced airline.

هكذا من الاصل

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International Bonds Traded in Europe

| NEW YORK (AP) | Closing prices on Oct. 23, 1974 | | Midday Indicated Prices | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|----|-------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| The following list selected | | | | | | | | | |
| National Securities | | | | | | | | | |
| Dealers Assn., over- | | | | | | | | | |
| Insurance & In- | | | | | | | | | |
| dustrial stocks. | | | | | | | | | |
| Bid Ask | | | | | | | | | |
| Bank and Trust | | | | | | | | | |
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Music.

October 23, 1974

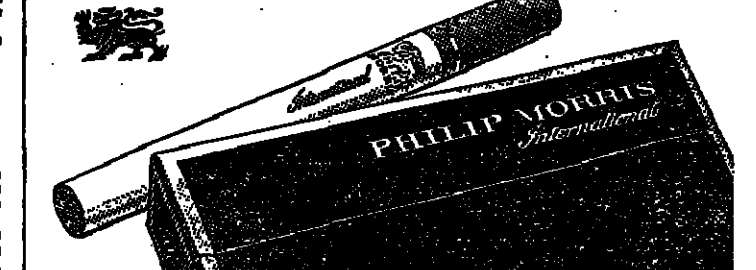
By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the values of the major currencies in the national currencies of some of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

| | \$ | £ | DM | FF | L. R. | Gld. | Sfr. com. | Swiss F. | Dan. Kr. |
|-----------|---------|---------|---------|----------|---------|----------|-----------|----------|----------|
| American | 32.6285 | 6.3340 | 102.00* | 35.58* | 37.24* | — | 8.759* | 82.62* | 44.05* |
| Bremen | 2.9898 | 82.24 | 14.85 | 8.1060 | 57.932* | 14.94375 | — | 13.39 | 61.01 |
| Frankfurt | 2.9790 | 5.9980 | — | 64.53 | 3.852* | 96.02* | 8.753* | 90.30* | 43.19 |
| London | 2.3225 | — | 6.0001 | 10.00025 | — | — | 8.870 | 12.90 | — |
| Milan | 2.5728 | 1557.35 | 12.30 | 141.45 | — | 253.59 | — | 223.75 | 111.91 |
| Paris | 4.7075 | 11.0182 | 163.37* | — | 7.07076 | 178.625* | 9.475* | 163.50* | 79.10* |
| Rome | 1.11 | 1.8282 | — | 69.39 | 3.654* | — | — | — | — |

The following are dollar values only: Danish krona: 6.46; Swiss: 25.00; Israeli S. 4.36; Pounds: 57.75; Schilling: 12.578; Sw. krona: 4.7535; Yen: 286.80; Belgian financial franc: 38.236.

(*) Commercial franc. (*) Out of 100. (x) Out of 1,000. (y) Out of 10,000.
(*) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

The new currency

**Food.**

The fine art of good eating is a favorite European pastime — and gourmets eat up the Tribune's food articles. Where to eat what, and for how much, is covered regularly in the feature pages of the International Herald Tribune.

Did you lose a paper fortune yesterday? Make a killing in cocoa? Find out in the *daily* Wall St. listings in the Tribune.

We cover both New York and American exchanges... mutual funds and commodity prices, too. Every day of the week.

Wall St.

James Reston, C.L. Sulzberger, Joseph Kraft, Russell Baker, Art Buchwald — read them in the Tribune.

And these are just a few of the editorial commentators whose signed columns appear in this international newspaper.

Audience-conscious airlines place more advertising in the Herald Tribune than in any other European newspaper.

Why? The Tribune's the paper significant Europeans read, and it's on sale at more than 8500 newsstands every day.

Comment.

James Reston, C.L. Sulzberger, Joseph Kraft, Russell Baker, Art Buchwald — read them in the Tribune.

And these are just a few of the editorial commentators whose signed columns appear in this international newspaper.

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Airlines.

James Reston, C.L. Sulzberger, Joseph Kraft, Russell Baker, Art Buchwald — read them in the Tribune.

And these are just a few of the editorial commentators whose signed columns appear in this international newspaper.

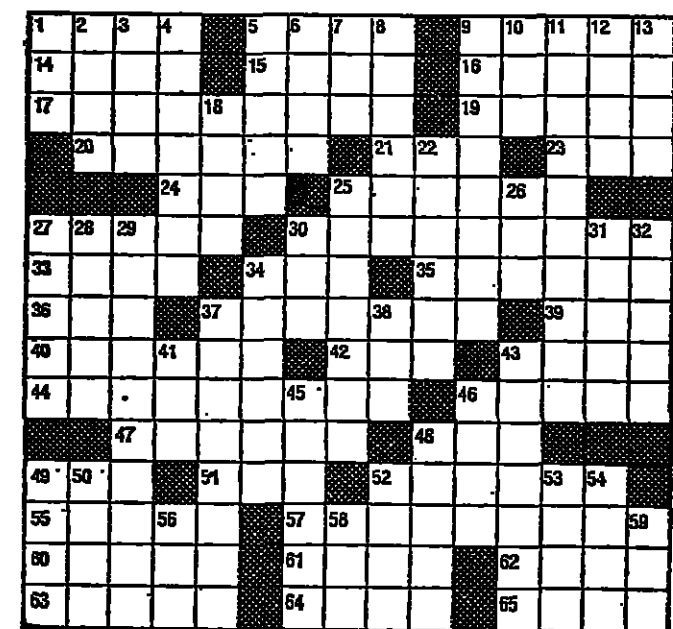
Audience-conscious airlines place more advertising in the Herald Tribune than in any other European newspaper.

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CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

- ACROSS**
- a brace
 - Study, as evidence
 - Off-raid bank
 - Balderdash
 - "MASER" star
 - Look up to
 - Cheese from France
 - to go (all set)
 - Gold, silver, etc.
 - Card, as wool
 - Wares: Abbr.
 - Stamping device
 - "Holy"
 - Beacon, in life
 - Peedrian ways
 - River of Europe
 - Kentucky grass
 - Burroughs' swinger
 - Seamen's org.
 - the lines
 - Shoulder: Prefix
 - Yields the floor
 - P. O. item
 - Smooth-talking
 - Like a certain emperor
 - Grain by-products
 - Moving-van man
- DOWN**
- Brooklyn campus
 - Graduate degree
 - Norse goddess
 - "Oh, say, —"
 - Part of UHF
 - Board game
 - Shark features
 - Take port
 - Terza
 - Sooner
 - metropolis
 - Smidgens
 - Ardor
 - London call letters
 - Peregrinate
 - "Woe —"
 - Cheese from France
 - Fur animal
 - Certain keys, to the French
 - Campobello monogram
 - Indefinite-art
 - Cheese from Italy
 - Lupino
 - Cheese from Italy
 - Con Ed network
 - Cravings
 - Popular military call
 - Loose overcoat
 - Fishing boat
 - Corporate V.L.P.
 - Cheese dip from France
 - Certain trend-makers
 - Cheese from France
 - Tent fixture
 - Homeless child
 - Haughty ones
 - Mortar's partner
 - Hullabaloo
 - Air-board initials
 - High note
 - Cheese from Switzerland
 - Promoted
 - Binh
 - Vietnam
 - Vai et al.
 - Jeff's friend
 - French cheese color
 - Pad for a child
 - French eye
 - Plebs' campus
 - Stock privileges
 - Abbr.
 - Constellation
 - Fleming



WEATHER

| | O | F | | O | F |
|------------------|----|----|---------|-----------------|--------------|
| ALBANY..... | 18 | 64 | Cloudy | MADRID..... | 11 51 Clear |
| AMSTERDAM..... | 23 | 33 | Rain | MILAN..... | 14 37 Cloudy |
| ANKARA..... | 23 | 73 | Clear | MONTREAL..... | 10 69 Cloudy |
| ANTWERP..... | 23 | 33 | Cloudy | MOSCOW..... | 10 57 Clear |
| BARCELONA..... | 8 | 46 | Rain | MUNICH..... | 7 39 Cloudy |
| BERGDADE..... | 2 | 45 | Cloudy | NEW YORK..... | 15 59 Clear |
| BIRMINGHAM..... | 11 | 41 | Cloudy | OSAKA..... | 10 57 Clear |
| BRUSSELS..... | 5 | 46 | Rain | OSLO..... | 5 41 Rain |
| BUDAPEST..... | 10 | 30 | Cloudy | PARIS..... | 10 60 Rain |
| CALCUTTA..... | 24 | 64 | Clear | PRAGUE..... | 3 37 Rain |
| CASABLANCA..... | 16 | 64 | Clear | REIMS..... | 11 37 Cloudy |
| COPENHAGEN..... | 9 | 48 | Rain | SOFIA..... | 24 75 Rain |
| DALLAS..... | 18 | 34 | Clear | STOCKHOLM..... | 5 41 Clear |
| DUBLIN..... | 18 | 46 | Rain | TEHRAN..... | 20 29 Clear |
| EDINBURGH..... | 10 | 30 | Rain | TEL AVIV..... | 26 79 Clear |
| GENOVA..... | 15 | 55 | Clear | TOKYO..... | 26 79 Clear |
| HAGUE..... | 23 | 33 | Cloudy | YOKOHAMA..... | 7 41 Clear |
| HONG KONG..... | 6 | 43 | Cloudy | VIENNA..... | 10 59 Cloudy |
| HELSINKI..... | 5 | 46 | Rain | WARSAW..... | 7 43 Cloudy |
| HONG KONG..... | 24 | 73 | Clear | WASHINGTON..... | 20 68 Clear |
| LA PALMAS..... | 23 | 73 | Clear | ZURICH..... | 5 41 Clear |
| LISBON..... | 14 | 37 | Clear | | |
| LONDON..... | 10 | 30 | Rain | | |
| LOS ANGELES..... | 17 | 63 | Drizzle | | |

(Yesterday's readings: U.S. Canada at 1700 GMT, other at 1200 GMT.)

(Yesterday's readings: U.S. Canada at 1700 GMT; others at 1200 GMT.)

PEANUTS



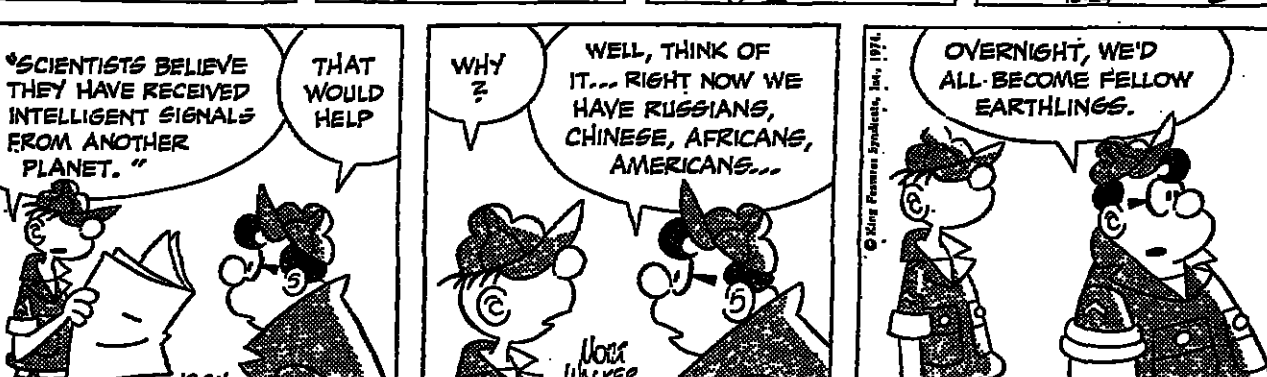
B.C.



BLONDIE



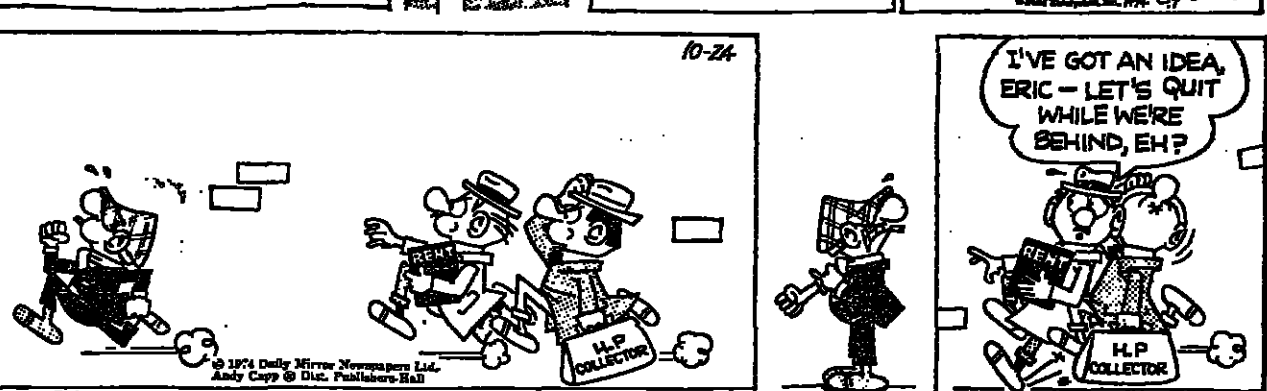
BEETLE BAILEY



WIZARD OF ID



ANDY GAPP



BUZZ SAWYER



RIP KIRBY



JUMBLE



Dennis the Menace



BOOKS

THE QUIET WARRIOR

A Biography of Adm. Raymond A. Spruance
By Thomas B. Buell. Little, Brown. 436 pp. \$15.

Reviewed by Robert Trumbull

A STUNNING aerial photograph of the mightiest assemblage of sea power that the world has ever seen makes an appropriate opening for this engrossing biography of Adm. Raymond A. Spruance, who had led the same awesome fleet to numerous victories over the Japanese in World War II. Memory identifies the scene, which isn't identified in the book, as the vast lagoon of Ulithi Atoll, in the Western Caroline Islands, where the ships rested and replenished between battles in the latter part of the war. Such an overpowering concentration of warships will never be seen again; when the historic photograph was taken, the atomic bomb was still in the future. Since the bomb has changed the nature of war, the heroic likes of Adm. Spruance and his Fifth Fleet are part of the past.

There is a new generation of Pacific war buffs, too young to have been in the action, who will be fascinated by this generously illustrated book, as will veterans and students of naval history. The Spruance story is partly the story of the war with Japan, of course, for the admiral was at the center of it from start to finish. The combat scenes are so authentic and vivid that a reader who was present at many of the battles can smell the powder again. What is new in this account by Thomas B. Buell, a commander in the Navy, is the focus on the complex personality of Adm. Spruance. "He was a queer egg in many ways, there's no doubt about it," the admiral's former chief of staff, who was also a close friend, says in the book—and how he figured in the planning as well as the fighting. Cmdr. Buell also gives an inside view of the rivalry and feuds on high levels that sometimes makes the reader wonder how the squabbling admirals and generals and their bickering staffs ever got together sufficiently to win the war. Names are named and the account is unvarnished.

One famous naval officer, when overruled by Adm. Spruance on a tactical question, "wept and raged and screamed" out of the admiral's sight. A great amphibious commander is shown skidding toward eventual "hopeless" alcoholism, although his performance in command remained brilliant. The bitter quarrel between Army and Marine generals is illuminated by intimate personal detail, with neither side coming out spotless. There were controversies that endure to this day: Was Tarawa worth the cost? Was Iwo Jima necessary? In spite of all, of course, the Americans won convincingly, and no one contributed more to the final victory than Adm. Spruance.

The eminent writer on sea warfare Samuel Eliot Morison called Adm. Spruance "one of the greatest admirals in American naval history." He reaches apogee of his illustrious career in the Battle of the Philippine Sea, June 4-6, 1944. In the engagement the Japanese lost aircraft carriers and virtual whole of their first-line navy strength, a blow that turned the tide of the war, although Spruance was to fight another crucial battle in the ahead. There was some criticism of Adm. Spruance had on the side of caution and have done even greater damage to the Japanese fleet by tactics. Adm. Spruance is controversial, says the author characteristically, "was a characteristically... that he made final decisions and that the loss won the Battle of the Sea."

"The Quiet Warrior" is a title for a book about the great Adm. Spruance. Cool, right, conservative and private, with a legendary aversion to publicity, he can of the war enormously respect, but little known as a person. Buell fills in this beginning with the admiral's England ancestry to trace element that shaped his character. The result is more a biography. In reading Spruance's story one learns, in fact, how a young man gains admission to Annapolis (the young Spruance did it ways, by competition and by personal appointment, accepting the latter as a gesture of gratitude toward a sponsor.) The reader is behind the scenes of the Academy and the life of an officer. Later the great of the Pacific war pass in review: Nimitz, Halsey, Mitscher, Hornet, and the Japanese Admiral Nagumo, who showed better tactical skill than Adm. Spruance in the Battle of the Philippines, but lost to the Americans their bad luck and other circumstances outside his control.

Drafted out of retirement to become ambassador to the Philippines, Adm. Spruance played a key role in covert American operations through the Central Intelligence Agency, to Ramon Magway's successful campaign to the corrupt Quirino administration. The author states Spruance's apparent participation in this blatant interference in another country's affairs "poses profound moral and ethical questions." Cmdr. strongly partisan on the issues his hero of making statements of [U.S.] neutrality in the election—although the admiral's language was diplomatically equivocal—and comments that "there is no justifying lying to the American people." Bedridden and losing his memory, Adm. Spruance died in retirement home in Pacific Palisades, Calif., on Dec. 13, 1968, an immortal name in the history of the Navy.

Robert Trumbull is on staff of The New York Times.

BRIDGE

By Alan Trachtenberg

Peter Fender is a former ice skating champion who is now making considerable efforts to organize a professional bridge circuit. He and his partner, Grace, both of San Francisco, were co-winners (with Bob Wolff and Bob Hamman of Dallas) in the recent first Pan-American Invitational Pair Championship in Mexico City. Fender was the hero of the diagrammed deal in Mexico City: a shrewd false card helped to defeat a contract of three hearts, while game was being bid and made in hearts at several other tables.

Fender was using a strong club system, as were the other pairs in the top four places, but he did not bid one club on the East hand. The major-suit queens were assets of dubious value, so he chose to bid one diamond, intending to bid three clubs on the next round. In the meantime, South had made a take-out double and North had made a cue-bid of two diamonds. This in principle showed a desire to play game, so North's final pass was surprising and cautious. Perhaps he feared bad breaks in the light of the bidding, or perhaps he was paying a compliment to the quality of the defense.

Baze led the club two, and Fender won his king. He returned the spade queen, and the declarer won with the king and led to the heart king. Fender smoothly dropped the heart queen, hoping to confuse the

| NORTH | | EAST | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| ♠ A1094 | ♠ KQJ | ♠ K5 | ♠ A983 |
| ♥ K1076 | ♥ Q4 | ♥ A983 | ♥ A1086 |
| ♦ — | ♦ — | ♦ — | ♦ — |
| ♣ 9843 | ♣ A8 | ♣ K5 | ♣ A983 |
| WEST | ♠ J8732 | ♠ K5 | ♠ A983 |
| ♥ J52 | ♥ J52 | ♥ J52 | ♥ J52 |
| ♦ 9742 | ♦ 9742 | ♦ 9742 | ♦ 9742 |
| ♣ 2 | ♣ 2 | ♣ 2 | ♣ 2 |
| SOUTH | | WEST | |
| ♠ K5 | ♠ K5 | ♠ K5 | ♠ K5 |
| ♥ A983 | ♥ A983 | ♥ A983 | ♥ A983 |
| ♦ A1086 | ♦ A1086 | ♦ A1086 | ♦ A1086 |
| ♣ — | ♣ — | ♣ — | ♣ — |

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:
East: South West N
1 ♠ 3 ♠ 3 ♠ 3 ♠
3 ♠ 3 ♠ 3 ♠ 3 ♠
Pass
West led the club two

سكا من الامل

Moscow Is Selected as Site of 1980 Summer Olympics

Bernard Kirsch

Oct. 23 (UPI)—The Soviet Union today announced that it had selected Moscow as the site of the 1980 Summer Olympics.

Sports officials, including those of Moscow, said that the city was the most desirable for the 1980 Summer Olympics. The city was selected as the site of the 1980 Summer Olympics.

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Moscow was that of politics interfering with the sports events. Evidently, the Soviet delegation of six presented the right answers in its presentation to the IOC yesterday.

When that pitch was completed, Alexander Gerasimov, secretary-general of the Moscow Preparatory Committee and a deputy state commissioner, said, "Everyone is welcome who comes to our country with good intentions."

After the result of today's ballot was announced, Vitaly Smirnov, Soviet delegate to the IOC, said, "There is no question, there will be complete freedom of movement."

There will be no restrictions. There will be no political incidents. Smirnov said that he did not think there would be any problem with Israeli athletes, and that visas will flow freely to those who belong in the Olympics. Another member of the Soviet delegation,

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Moscow Mayor Vladimir Prokhorov, said that he did not believe there would be a problem with China's athletes "if the climate has improved a little bit by 1980."

There will definitely be no problem with China unless it elects to apply to join the Olympic movement. It is not yet a member.

Preparation Unit. The Soviet campaign to stage the Olympics opened about five years ago, when Moscow formed its preparatory committee to gain the 1976 games. The Russians barely lost that vote to Montreal. Today, they said that they learned from the loss. They arrived here fully prepared, with architects' renditions of the Olympic sites, and with expensive hardcover books showing color photos of the 103,000-seat Lenin Stadium, which will be the main meeting point of the games.

An IOC member also said that the loss, itself, of the 1976 games also helped the Soviet Union. He said that the Soviet Union had learned from the loss. They arrived here fully prepared, with architects' renditions of the Olympic sites, and with expensive hardcover books showing color photos of the 103,000-seat Lenin Stadium, which will be the main meeting point of the games.

He added: "It is right that the ideal of the Olympic movement should be to open new countries."

After the final tally was made, the 61 IOC members had made the vote for Moscow 39-22, he said, "We got 23 votes. Some

people told me we won't get more than nine or 10."

The Lake Placid victory was unanimous. IOC president Lord Killanin asked the closed session of IOC members: Is there anybody against Lake Placid? Nobody said yes.

The residents of Lake Placid also favor holding the 1980 Olympics. New York State Sen. Ron Stafford said. He added that Congress unanimously approved the community's bid and that, even though Lake Placid will need about \$25 million to finance the event, the State has put a \$25-million ceiling on expenditures.

It was money that put Denver in trouble when it was selected to stage the 1976 winter games, which had to be switched to Innsbruck, Austria.

The lack of money about money is probably the greatest similarity between today's two winners of the 1980 games.

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SPORTSMANSHIP—Moscow Mayor Vladimir Prokhorov (left) is congratulated by Los Angeles Mayor Tom Bradley in Vienna after Moscow was selected for 1980 Olympic Games.



WINTER SELECTION—Lake Placid, N.Y., chosen for the 1980 winter games, contains outdoor speed-skating rink (lower left), arena (right) and several ski jumps (top).

Teams Are Contenders for Playoffs in NFL

William N. Wallace

ORK, Oct. 23 (NYT)—The National Football League's season's halfway point is reached and 14 teams may be regarded as contenders for the season's playoffs. The teams are: Pittsburgh (12-4), Baltimore Colts (11-5), Dallas Cowboys (11-5), New England Patriots (11-5), Cincinnati Bengals (11-5), Cleveland Browns (11-5), Minnesota Vikings (11-5), Los Angeles Rams (11-5), San Francisco 49ers (11-5), Oakland Raiders (11-5), New York Jets (11-5), and the New York Giants (11-5).

quality of the road ahead—and the names of other contending teams that it must play: American Conference Eastern Division Buffalo (5-1-0), 20-28-0; N.E. MIA, L.A. Miami (4-3-0), 21-27-0; Buff. Cinn. N.E. New England (5-1-0), 24-21-1; Minn. Buff. Oak, Phil., MIA. Central Division Cincinnati (4-2-0), 19-27-3; Pitt. MIA, Phil. Pittsburgh (4-1-1), 23-26-0; Phil. Cinn. N.E. Cinn. Western Division Oakland (5-1-0), 22-26-2; N.E. Dal. National Conference Eastern Division Philadelphia (4-2-0), 26-21-1; Pitt. Wash. St. L. Wash.

St. Louis (6-0-0), 21-27-0; Wash. Minn. Phil. Washington (4-2-0), 26-20-0; St. L. Phil. Phil. L.A. Central Division Minnesota (5-1-0), 27-21-0; N.E. St. L. L.A. Western Division Los Angeles (4-2-0), 23-26-0; Minn. Wash. Buff. The goal for all the contenders is to win 10 games. Since the NFL playoff system began in 1970, no 10-game winner has ever been left out of December post-season play.

In the American Conference's Eastern Division, one could suspect that New England would have a hard time making the playoffs. The Patriots must meet five contenders, three at the end of the schedule. That is the gamble. The Patriots are a young team with no sense of playoff pressure, thin in quality reserves, should there be injuries, and one that so far has made few errors, meaning the turnovers by fumbles and interceptions that tend to average out as the schedule moves along.

The league's other upstart team, St. Louis, is similar to the Patriots—young, inexperienced as to winning, thin quality on the bench and way above the percentages in turnovers.

But the Cardinals need only four more victories to reach 10, and their last four opponents are the Giants twice, the Chiefs and the Saints. The hard part for them is immediately ahead, as they play Washington, Dallas, Minnesota, and Philadelphia in the next four games.

Best Race. Their two rivals, the Redskins and Eagles, have no easy way, either, in what shapes up as the best division race the league has had since the 1970 realignment.

The Eastern races in both conferences have seven intradivision confrontations coming up, which will largely decide the playoff contestants. Remember that each division winner in both conferences qualifies, plus the second-place team in each conference with the best record. The last two are the so-called wild-card teams.

In the AFC Central Division, the Bengals and Steelers play

each other twice in key games to settle their fight. Oakland has little to fear in the AFC West, unless it should lose twice to Denver, Minnesota, with a two-game lead, similarly must beat down in its two remaining intradivision contests against the Bears and Packers in the NFC Central group.

As for the Rams, they have only three foes with winning records to play in their last eight games.

Just Under Deadline

3 Quarterbacks—Hadl, Snead, Morton—Are Traded in NFL

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 (WP).—John Hadl, Craig Morton and Norman Snead, three veteran quarterbacks of the National Football League, were traded yesterday.

The Los Angeles Rams sent Hadl, last season's most valuable player, to the Green Bay Packers—just before the NFL trading deadline—for five draft choices, including first-round selection in 1975 and 1976.

Morton, who left the Dallas Cowboys Monday because he was not playing, was traded to the New York Giants for a No. 1 draft choice in 1975.

The Giants' starting quarterback until two games ago, was sent to the San Francisco 49ers for high draft choices in 1975 and 1976.

To make room for Snead on the 49ers' roster, sometime starting quarterback Joe Reed, 26, was traded to the Detroit Lions for future draft choices. San Francisco's original 1974 first-round quarterback, Steve Spurrier, has been sidelined with a shoulder injury suffered in the final exhibition game.

The Giants had been rumored ready to deal with the New Orleans Saints for quarterback Archie Manning. But New Orleans' coach John R. Smith said he would not trade Manning, who has been benched.

Morton said that he was "tired of being wasted" by the Cowboys. "I don't want to sit around doing nothing... It's a waste," he said. Morton, 35, has been with the Cowboys since 1965 and quarterbacked them in the Super Bowl of January, 1971.

He may start for the Giants against his former team Sunday at New Haven.

Lake Placid Ready to Be Winter Host Again

VIENNA, Oct. 23 (Reuters).—Lake Placid, N.Y., approved today as the venue for the 1980 winter Olympics, has available many of the facilities built for the 1932 games.

"All the facilities are there from 1932 and they've all been modernized and improved," Mayor Robert Taft said. "What it means is doing the improvements that would be done over the next 15 years in the next four."

Lake Placid is in the Adirondack mountains, 250 miles north of New York City. The town of North Elba, which includes Lake Placid and Saranac Lake, has a population of 6,000.

The resort has 6,000 beds in hotels and motels in the immediate area, and about 35,000 beds in the surrounding region. The nearest international airport is at Montreal, 125 miles away. Among the 1932 facilities still in use are the ice arena, the Mount Van Hoevenberg bobsled run and the Intervale ski jump.

Ski Events. The Alpine ski events will be held on nearby Whiteface Mountain and the Nordic events on Mount Van Hoevenberg. The 1973 World University Games and the 1973 World Biathlon Championships both were held here.

The Mount Van Hoevenberg site contains cross-country and biathlon courses, a shooting range, bobsled and luge runs. Also available are an Olympic arena, with two ice rinks for figure skating and hockey, and a 400-meter speed-skating track. New facilities, already being built and expected to be operational by next year, include two new ice rinks under one roof.

Another Challenge For America's Cup. BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Oct. 23 (AP).—England has launched a 1977 challenge for the America's Cup, yachting's supreme trophy. Harry Anderson, Rear Commodore of the New York Yacht Club, said "John M. Livingston has challenged for the America's Cup on behalf of the British Yacht Club of England for races to be sailed in the International 12-Meter class yachts."

Alston Signs as Pilot Of L.A. for 22d Year. NEW YORK, Oct. 23 (NYT).—For the 22nd straight time, Walter Alston has signed a one-year contract to manage the Dodgers. The 62-year-old manager of the National League pennant-winners came to agreement in Los Angeles with Peter O'Malley, the president of the Dodgers.

The terms were not disclosed, but it was believed that Alston earned \$65,000 last season when the Dodgers lost to the Oakland A's in the World Series. In the 21 years he has managed the Dodgers, in Brooklyn and Los Angeles, they have won seven National League pennants and four World Series.

NHL Results. Tuesday's Games Philadelphia 4, Los Angeles 2 (Kinchel, Leach, Dupont, Lombardi; Griffin, Kozak). Minnesota 3, Vancouver 2 (Boucha 2, Hearnall; Bordeleau, Goulet). Detroit 4, Washington 1 (Lochard 2, Berryman).

WHL Results. Tuesday's Games San Diego 4, Cleveland 2 (Lacroix 2, Santa, Morrison, Pechach; Plender, Buchanan). Quebec 7, Houston 2 (Givie 2, Kozak, Goulet, Parris, Beale, Oron; Land, Mark, Howell). Toronto 11, Minnesota 3 (Stimpson 4, Kizick 3, Nedomany, Mahovich, Dillon, Saderson; Antonovich, Heatley).

Leeds Beats Uppset. BUDAPEST, Oct. 23 (AP).—Leeds United beat Uppset of Budapest today, 2-1, in a first leg match of the European Champions' Cup.

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Miller Is Chosen PGA Top Golfer

PINEHURST, N.C., Oct. 23 (AP).—Golfer Johnny Miller, who became the all-time leading money-winner for one season with \$351,321 in 1974, was named the PGA player of the year today.

The PGA special awards committee said that Miller, winner of eight tournaments co-sponsored by the PGA this year, received 99.5 points to 48.5 for runner-up Lee Trevino.

Rube Green, winner of three tournaments, was third with 44 points, followed by Jack Nicklaus with 38.5 points.

NBA Results

Tuesday's Games New York 110, Houston 100 (Bradley 22, Monroe 21; Tatum 21, Murphy 11).

Philadelphia 128, Detroit 119 (J. Jones 24, Collins 14, Van Arsdale 10).

Portland 107, Golden State 105 (P. trie 27, Wicks 24; Barry 34, Beard 18).

Buffalo 134, New Orleans 118 (McDonald 32, Smith 23; Johnson 20, Stallworth 19).

ABA Results

Tuesday's Games San Diego 109, Memphis 106 (Grant 41, Johnson 10; Lewis 25, Parris 21).

St. Louis 118, Virginia 112 (Caldwell 18, Barnes, Jones 17; Neumann 20, Comb 15).

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

(Continued from Back Page)

PERSONNEL WANTED

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rmouth Slips

Ivy League Establishment in Football's Forefront

By Dean McGowan

ORK, Oct. 23 (NYT).—Yale and Princeton at the Ivy League football—this is the way things have been almost every fall. Dartmouth, first under Bob Crouthamer, began an upset the season.

Yale meets Cornell at Ithaca, N.Y., in a game that will pit the two most potent offenses in the league. Cornell is first with an average of 419 yards a game and Yale is next with a 41 average.

Regular Backs. Yale has built its attack around four regular backs, Tyrrell Hennings, Don Gedick, Rudy Green and Tom Doyle. Each has rushed for 100 yards or more on at least one occasion.

The Yale backs operate behind what Jack Musick of Cornell calls "the biggest and strongest line we'll face all year." But Musick has a few alternative reasons for his top—the league's total offensive leader and leading passer, Kevin Sigler, and the leading pass catcher, Bruce Starks.

Princeton faces Penn at Franklin Field for the 66th time and this one could give the statisticians a writer's cramp. Penn has won 10 of the last 11 games and Jack Wixted to tug the ball and Marty Vaughn to throw it.

Beilars is among the nation's top scorers with 10 points a game in four games. Wixted has rushed for 100 yards a game in Penn's last three starts, and Vaughn is second in league passing to Sigler with 26 completions on 56 attempts for 342 yards.

But the Tigers have the league's best defense against passing, a fact that should give Vaughn cause for worry. The Tigers also have Walt Stuckenberger and Bob Reid to carry the ball and Ron Beble a principal target.

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ORK, Oct. 23 (NYT).—Yale and Princeton at the Ivy League football—this is the way things have been almost every fall. Dartmouth, first under Bob Crouthamer, began an upset the season.

Yale meets Cornell at Ithaca, N.Y., in a game that will pit the two most potent offenses in the league. Cornell is first with an average of 419 yards a game and Yale is next with a 41 average.

Regular Backs. Yale has built its attack around four regular backs, Tyrrell Hennings, Don Gedick, Rudy Green and Tom Doyle. Each has rushed for 100 yards or more on at least one occasion.

The Yale backs operate behind what Jack Musick of Cornell calls "the biggest and strongest line we'll face all year." But Musick has a few alternative reasons for his top—the league's total offensive leader and leading passer, Kevin Sigler, and the leading pass catcher, Bruce Starks.

Princeton faces Penn at Franklin Field for the 66th time and this one could give the statisticians a writer's cramp. Penn has won 10 of the last 11 games and Jack Wixted to tug the ball and Marty Vaughn to throw it.

Beilars is among the nation's top scorers with 10 points a game in four games. Wixted has rushed for 100 yards a game in Penn's last three starts, and Vaughn is second in league passing to Sigler with 26 completions on 56 attempts for 342 yards.

But the Tigers have the league's best defense against passing, a fact that should give Vaughn cause for worry. The Tigers also have Walt Stuckenberger and Bob Reid to carry the ball and Ron Beble a principal target.

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